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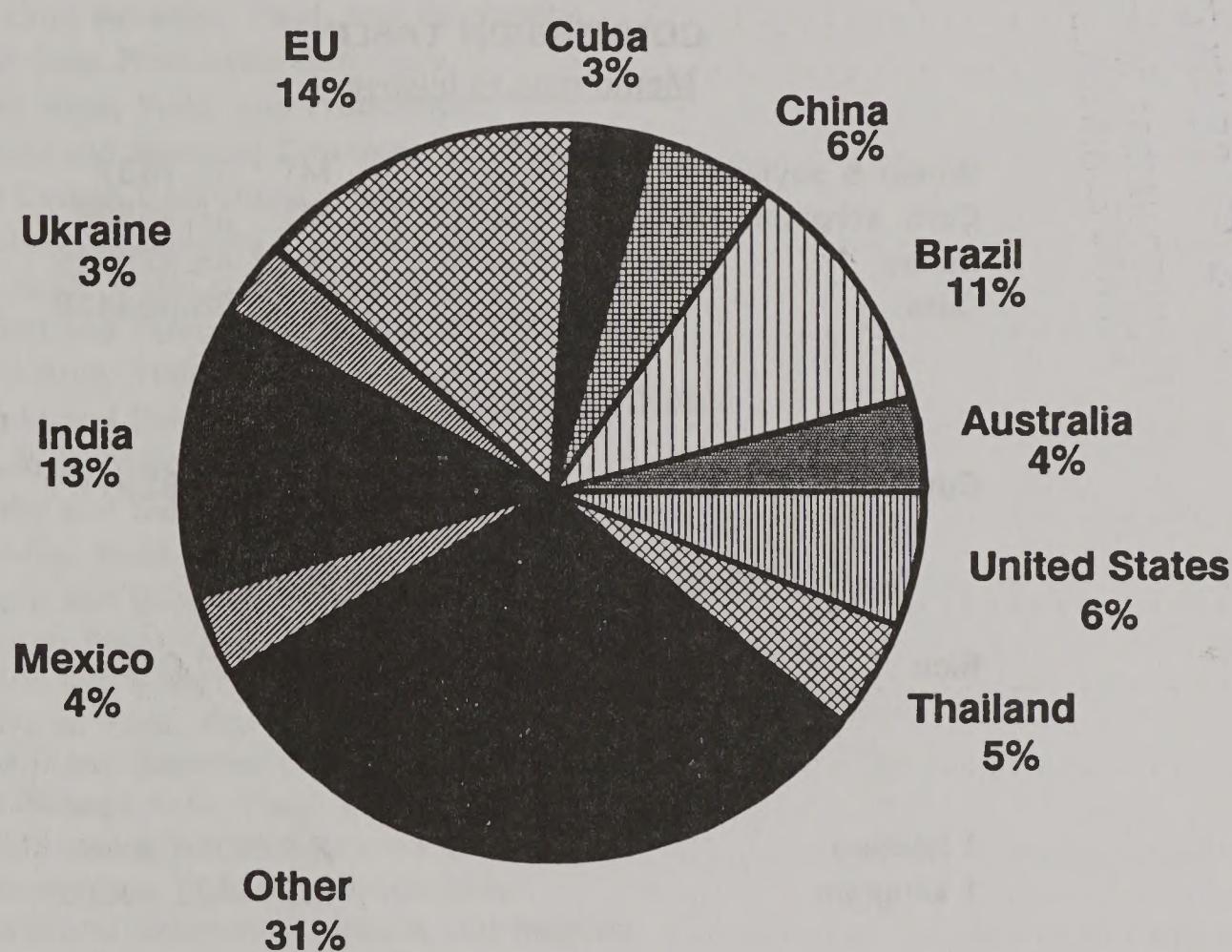
United States
Department of
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Circular Series
WAP 11-95
November 1995

SL

World Agricultural Production

World Centrifugal Sugar Production

1995/96



Production Articles This Month

World Sugar

World Grain

Raisin/Sultanas In Selected Countries

Brazil Trip Report

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-308), November 9, 1995.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on December 13, 1995.

CONVERSION TABLE
Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96

November 1995

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>1995/96</u>				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	<u>MMT</u>	<u>MMT</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>	
World	534.9	+5.2	+1	+2	Production is estimated higher this month due to an increase in total foreign output.
United States	59.4	NC	NC	-6	No change this month.
Total Foreign	475.5	+5.2	+1	+4	Production is estimated higher due mainly to increases in India, Canada, Australia, EU-15, and Uzbekistan.
India	65.2	+4.2	+7	+10	Production is estimated at a record level due to record yield.
Australia	17.0	+0.5	+3	+88	Production is estimated up from last month as favorable weather in South and West Australia more than offset a reduction in New South Wales.
Uzbekistan	2.0	+0.5	+25	+131	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in yield resulting from a larger irrigated area.
Canada	24.5	+0.4	+2	+6	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in yield. Harvest weather was generally favorable.
EU-15	86.1	+0.2	+0	+1	Production is estimated higher as harvest results indicate a record yield in the United Kingdom.
Pakistan	16.9	+0.2	+1	+12	Production is estimated at a record level due to record yield.
Baltic States	0.9	-0.3	-25	+6	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in yield for Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.
Paraguay	0.2	-0.3	-55	-44	Production is estimated lower as severe drought reduced yield.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>From 1994/95 (%)</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	785.8	-10.8	-1	-9	Production is estimated lower this month due to declines in output in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	209.6	-5.0	-2	-26	Production is estimated lower this month due to reductions in corn and sorghum output.
Total Foreign	576.2	-5.8	-1	-0	Production is estimated lower due to decreases in output for Russia, India, Baltic States, and Eastern Europe.
Russia	33.7	-3.7	-10	-26	Production is estimated lower as harvest progress reports indicate decreased yield for coarse grain crops.
India	29.9	-1.2	-4	-4	Production is estimated lower mainly due to a reduced sorghum yield.
Baltic States	2.0	-0.7	-24	-20	Production is revised lower mainly due to decreases in barley yields in Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia.
Romania	11.8	-0.5	-4	+9	Production is estimated lower this month due to reduced corn yield.
Kyrgyzstan	0.5	-0.3	-34	-5	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in barley and corn yields.
Bulgaria	2.8	-0.2	-7	-7	Production is estimated lower due to reduced barley yield.
EU-15	89.0	+0.4	+0	+3	Production is estimated higher as increases in corn output in Italy and Spain more than offset a decline in corn production for France. Also, barley output in the United Kingdom is revised higher.
Argentina	14.6	+0.3	+2	+9	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in corn area.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	358.0	+1.0	+0	-1	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in total foreign output which more than offset a decline in the United States.
United States	5.7	-0.1	-2	-13	Production is estimated lower this month due to area and yield reductions.
Total Foreign	352.3	+1.1	+0	-0	Production is estimated higher this month due to increases in China and Australia.
China	125.0	+1.0	+1	+2	Production is estimated higher due to favorable weather for the late-rice crop.
Australia	0.9	+0.1	+8	+6	Production is estimated higher as planting intentions indicate an increase in area.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	253.2	+0.3	+0	-2	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in total foreign output which more than offset a decline in the United States.
United States	69.9	-0.3	-0	-12	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in soybean and cottonseed output.
Total Foreign	183.1	+0.6	+0	+2	Production is estimated at a record this month. A larger sunflowerseed crop in Russia, in addition to larger cottonseed crops in India and Pakistan, more than offset a reduced soybean estimate for China.
Russia	4.7	+0.9	+24	+52	Production is estimated higher this month based on harvest reports indicating improved sunflowerseed yields.

OILSEEDS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	Current <u>Forecast</u>	Monthly <u>Change</u>	Monthly <u>Change</u>	From <u>1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
India	23.5	+0.2	+1	+1	Production is estimated higher this month. Favorable weather in central India boosted cottonseed production, offsetting flood losses in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.
Pakistan	4.1	+0.3	+8	+27	Production is estimated higher this month based on improved growing conditions for cotton and increased cottonseed yields.
Mexico	0.8	-0.1	-12	-9	Production is estimated lower this month. Harvest reports indicate soybean area and yield losses due to a white fly infestation and hurricane damage, especially in the States of Sinaloa and Sonora.
Eastern Europe	5.4	-0.2	-3	+37	Production is estimated lower this month. Estimated rapeseed output is reduced for the Czech Republic and Poland while sunflowerseed production is estimated lower for Romania and Yugoslavia.
China	42.1	-0.3	-1	-1	Production is estimated lower this month based on USDA field travel and State-level harvest reports. Soybean area and yield are estimated lower, especially in the major producing Provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	Current <u>Forecast</u>	Monthly <u>Change</u>	Monthly <u>Change</u>	From <u>1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	15.4	NC	NC	+6	No change this month. Production is forecast at a record.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	<u>1995/96</u>				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>From 1994/95 (%)</u>	
	MBALES	MBALES	(%)	(%)	
World Total	89.3	+1.2	+1	+4	Production is forecast higher this month due to increases in the total foreign category.
United States	18.8	-0.3	-2	-4	Production is lower due to weather and insect damage in the Southeast and Western regions of the Cotton Belt.
Total Foreign	70.5	+1.5	+2	+7	Production is forecast higher due to increases in Pakistan, China, and India which more than offset reductions in Turkmenistan and Australia.
Pakistan	8.5	+0.7	+9	+31	Production is estimated higher due to increased yield resulting from reduced pest problems in the Punjab and Sindh Regions.
China	19.5	+0.5	+3	-2	Production is estimated higher due to increased yield resulting from a decline in insect problems on the North China Plain.
India	11.0	+0.5	+5	+2	Production is estimated higher due to excellent growing conditions.
FSU-12	9.0	-0.2	-2	-0	Production is estimated lower due to a drop in Turkmenistan, reflecting continued problems with their ginning equipment--which has reduced lint outturn.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.
--Million acres--												
All Wheat	72.2	70.3	69.1	62.7	61.8	60.9	38.2	37.6	35.9	35.9	2,396	2,321
Winter	51.6	49.2	48.8	43.8	41.4	41.1	40.2	40.2	37.8	37.8	1,760	1,662
Other	20.6	21.1	20.3	18.9	20.4	19.8	33.7	32.3	31.9	31.9	636	659
--Bushels per acre--												
Soybeans	60.1	61.7	62.6	57.3	60.9	61.7	32.6	41.4	35.5	35.4	1,871	2,517
Corn	73.2	79.2	71.4	62.9	72.9	64.8	100.7	138.6	116.6	113.7	6,336	10,103
Sorghum	9.9	9.8	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.2	59.9	73.0	59.2	56.4	534	655
Barley	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	58.9	56.2	57.6	57.6	398	375
Oats	7.9	6.6	6.3	3.8	4.0	3.0	54.4	57.1	55.2	55.2	207	229
--Pounds per acre--												
Rice	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.1	5,510	5,964	5,710	5,635	156.1	197.8
All Cotton	13.4	13.7	16.8	12.8	13.3	15.9	606	708	579	567	16.1	19.7
--Million bushels--												
--Million CWT--												

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Asia			South America			Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Africa	
--- Million metric tons ---																		
<u>Wheat</u>			65.2	27.2	3.6	82.9	0.9	30.6	82.0	106.4	57.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.7	2.1	16.5	40.4
1993/94	559.3	494.1	63.2	23.1	4.0	85.1	0.8	34.0	59.3	99.3	59.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	11.0	2.2	9.0	14.7
1994/95 prel.	522.3	459.1																40.5
1995/96 proj.																		
Oct.	529.8	470.3	59.4	24.1	3.6	85.9	0.9	35.5	59.9	100.0	61.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.5	1.6	16.5	38.3
Nov.	534.9	475.5	59.4	24.5	3.6	86.1	0.9	35.5	60.2	100.0	65.2	0.0	16.9	0.0	8.5	1.6	17.0	37.8
<u>Coarse Grains</u>																		
1993/94	790.1	603.6	186.5	24.0	22.7	92.4	1.6	44.5	92.1	116.7	31.2	5.4	1.8	3.1	13.3	33.8	9.8	13.6
1994/95 prel.	862.8	577.8	285.0	23.4	21.8	86.7	1.5	46.7	79.7	112.9	31.0	5.2	1.9	3.8	13.4	37.7	5.0	5.2
1995/96 proj.																		92.7
Oct.	796.6	582.0	214.5	23.6	21.2	88.6	1.8	51.6	66.9	121.6	31.1	5.3	1.8	3.8	14.4	33.8	8.8	9.5
Nov.	785.8	576.2	209.6	23.6	21.2	89.0	1.7	50.9	62.9	121.6	29.9	5.3	1.8	3.8	14.6	33.8	8.8	9.5
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>																		
1993/94	352.7	347.4	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	124.4	79.0	31.3	4.0	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.8	0.0
1994/95 prel.	360.2	353.6	6.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	123.2	81.3	30.3	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0
1995/96 proj.																		89.8
Oct.	357.1	351.3	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	124.0	79.0	29.9	3.6	13.9	0.6	7.1	0.8	0.0
Nov.	358.0	352.3	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	125.0	79.0	29.9	3.6	13.9	0.6	7.1	0.9	0.0
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>																		
1993/94	1,702.1	1,445.1	256.9	51.3	26.4	176.6	2.5	75.1	175.3	347.5	167.3	36.7	21.9	15.8	23.4	43.0	27.1	27.1
1994/95 prel.	1,745.2	1,390.5	354.8	46.5	26.0	173.2	2.3	80.7	140.0	335.3	171.4	35.5	20.4	17.9	25.0	47.3	14.9	24.0
1995/96 proj.																		223.0
Oct.	1,683.4	1,403.6	279.8	47.7	25.0	175.8	2.7	87.2	127.9	345.6	171.1	35.2	22.1	17.7	23.5	42.5	26.1	21.8
Nov.	1,678.7	1,404.1	274.7	48.1	25.0	176.3	2.7	86.5	124.1	346.6	174.1	35.2	22.4	17.7	23.7	42.5	26.7	21.5
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>																		
1993/94	227.4	167.9	59.5	7.4	0.9	11.4	0.9	3.6	10.1	38.6	23.2	4.7	3.2	0.8	16.8	25.6	1.0	0.7
1994/95 prel.	259.4	179.7	79.7	9.6	1.0	13.0	0.9	3.9	8.9	42.4	23.9	4.9	3.3	0.9	18.7	26.6	0.9	1.8
1995/96 proj.																		18.4
Oct.	252.8	182.6	70.2	8.7	1.1	13.5	0.9	5.6	10.2	42.4	23.9	5.0	3.8	0.8	18.9	24.4	1.4	0.8
Nov.	253.1	183.2	69.9	8.8	1.0	13.4	0.9	5.4	11.0	42.1	24.1	5.0	4.1	0.8	18.9	24.4	1.4	0.7
<u>Cotton</u>																		
1993/94	77.0	60.9	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.1
1994/95 prel.	85.5	65.9	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	19.9	10.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	1.6	2.5	0.1
1995/96 proj.																		8.9
Oct.	88.2	69.0	19.1	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	19.0	10.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.8	2.6	0.1
Nov.	89.3	70.5	18.8	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	19.5	11.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.8	2.6	0.1

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT			Percent
World	221.07	214.30	216.79	216.91	2.53	2.44	2.47	2.47	559.34	522.26	529.77	534.93
United States	25.38	25.00	24.65	24.65	2.57	2.53	2.41	2.41	65.22	63.17	59.42	59.42
Total Foreign	195.69	189.30	192.14	192.27	2.53	2.43	2.45	2.47	494.12	459.09	470.35	475.51
Major Exporters	41.30	39.69	41.43	41.43	3.30	3.23	3.26	3.28	136.34	128.25	135.02	136.07
EU-15	15.74	15.78	15.85	15.85	5.27	5.39	5.42	5.43	82.93	85.10	85.92	86.07
France	4.52	4.63	4.75	4.75	6.48	6.68	6.53	6.53	29.25	30.90	31.00	31.00
United Kingdom	1.80	1.81	1.90	1.90	7.18	7.35	7.37	7.45	12.89	13.32	14.00	14.15
Germany	2.40	2.44	2.60	2.60	6.58	6.75	6.85	6.85	15.77	16.48	17.80	17.80
Canada	12.38	10.84	11.24	11.24	2.20	2.13	2.15	2.18	27.23	23.12	24.10	24.50
Australia	8.38	7.98	9.85	9.85	1.97	1.13	1.68	1.73	16.48	9.02	16.50	17.00
Argentina	4.80	5.10	4.50	4.50	2.02	2.16	1.89	1.89	9.70	11.00	8.50	8.50
Major Importers	89.08	85.69	85.61	85.68	2.51	2.35	2.33	2.33	223.98	201.14	199.30	199.24
China	30.24	28.98	28.90	28.90	3.52	3.43	3.46	3.46	106.39	99.30	100.00	100.00
FSU-12	44.57	41.82	43.84	43.93	1.84	1.42	1.37	1.37	81.95	59.31	59.94	60.16
Russia	23.52	22.15	23.00	23.00	1.85	1.45	1.33	1.33	43.50	32.10	30.50	30.50
Ukraine	5.75	4.51	5.50	5.50	3.80	3.07	3.00	3.00	21.83	13.86	16.50	16.50
Kazakhstan	12.75	12.60	12.50	12.50	0.91	0.72	0.58	0.58	11.59	9.10	7.20	7.20
Baltic States	0.59	0.41	0.46	0.44	2.26	1.97	2.48	1.94	1.34	0.81	1.14	0.86
Eastern Europe	9.97	10.06	9.69	9.69	3.07	3.38	3.67	3.67	30.62	34.01	35.52	35.52
Poland	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.30	3.19	3.58	3.58	8.24	7.66	8.60	8.60
Romania	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.30	2.58	3.25	3.25	5.30	6.20	7.80	7.80
Egypt	0.89	0.73	0.95	0.95	5.35	5.62	5.26	5.26	4.78	4.10	5.00	5.00
Morocco	2.31	3.05	1.70	1.70	0.68	1.81	0.65	0.65	1.57	5.52	1.10	1.10
Brazil	1.41	1.37	1.03	1.03	1.50	1.60	1.55	1.55	2.11	2.19	1.60	1.60
Other Foreign	65.30	63.92	65.10	65.15	2.05	2.03	2.09	2.15	133.80	129.71	136.03	140.21
India	24.59	24.92	24.90	24.97	2.33	2.37	2.45	2.61	57.21	59.13	61.00	65.20
Turkey	8.85	8.60	8.55	8.55	1.86	1.71	1.81	1.81	16.50	14.70	15.50	15.50
Pakistan	8.30	8.03	8.16	8.18	1.95	1.88	2.05	2.07	16.16	15.11	16.70	16.95
Mexico	0.88	0.95	0.85	0.85	4.07	4.21	4.24	4.24	3.60	4.00	3.60	3.60
Saudi Arabia	0.80	0.58	0.47	0.47	4.53	4.31	4.30	4.30	3.60	2.50	2.00	2.00
Rep. of South Africa	1.07	1.04	1.30	1.30	1.85	1.77	1.69	1.69	1.98	1.83	2.20	2.20
Others	20.82	19.81	20.87	20.84	1.67	1.64	1.68	1.67	34.76	32.43	35.03	34.76

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Oct.	Nov.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Oct.	Nov.	
Million hectares												
World	311.68	315.25	303.80	303.70	2.53	2.74	2.62	2.59	790.06	862.79	796.59	785.81
United States	33.50	37.62	33.43	33.45	5.57	7.58	6.42	6.26	186.45	285.04	214.54	209.57
Total Foreign	278.18	277.63	270.38	270.25	2.17	2.08	2.15	2.13	603.61	577.75	582.04	576.24
Major Exporters	21.85	19.87	21.73	21.79	2.92	2.56	2.77	2.78	63.84	50.78	60.18	60.48
Canada	6.90	6.96	6.91	6.91	3.49	3.36	3.41	3.41	24.04	23.39	23.59	23.59
Argentina	3.71	3.51	3.85	3.90	3.58	3.81	3.73	3.75	13.29	13.37	14.35	14.63
Australia	5.03	4.07	5.16	5.17	1.96	1.23	1.71	1.71	9.84	5.02	8.81	8.83
South Africa, Rep.	4.99	3.98	4.50	4.50	2.72	1.31	2.14	2.14	13.59	5.21	9.63	9.63
Thailand	1.22	1.36	1.31	1.31	2.52	2.79	2.90	2.90	3.08	3.80	3.80	3.80
Major Importers	99.62	95.97	90.34	90.23	2.58	2.49	2.58	2.52	256.57	239.07	232.85	227.81
FSU-12	52.06	49.25	44.39	44.39	1.77	1.62	1.51	1.42	92.08	79.73	66.93	62.92
Russia	32.09	30.25	28.10	28.10	1.59	1.50	1.33	1.20	50.89	45.25	37.30	33.65
Ukraine	6.75	7.00	6.30	6.30	3.01	2.65	2.65	2.65	20.29	18.53	16.70	16.70
Kazakhstan	8.80	7.74	5.81	5.81	1.06	0.89	0.58	0.58	9.37	6.86	3.38	3.38
Baltic States	1.63	1.51	1.41	1.29	2.00	1.73	1.95	1.61	3.25	2.60	2.74	2.08
EU-15	18.92	18.69	18.51	18.55	4.89	4.64	4.79	4.80	92.43	86.73	88.64	88.99
Germany	3.83	3.80	3.95	3.95	5.17	5.22	5.63	5.63	19.78	19.83	22.25	22.25
France	3.94	3.47	3.42	3.42	6.60	6.40	6.63	6.48	25.99	22.20	22.65	22.15
Eastern Europe	16.69	16.68	16.38	16.36	2.66	2.80	3.15	3.11	44.47	46.67	51.59	50.89
Poland	6.04	6.01	6.15	6.15	2.52	2.35	2.68	2.68	15.24	14.14	16.50	16.50
Romania	4.14	4.15	4.00	3.97	2.46	2.59	3.07	2.96	10.16	10.75	12.25	11.75
Czech Rep.	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.88	3.86	3.72	3.82	3.82	3.16	3.21	3.35	3.35
Mexico	9.94	9.45	9.25	9.25	2.28	2.31	2.29	2.29	22.71	21.80	21.20	21.20
Other W. Europe	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.39	4.23	3.89	4.35	4.44	1.64	1.54	1.75	1.74
Other Foreign	156.71	161.79	158.32	158.24	1.81	1.78	1.83	1.82	283.20	287.90	289.02	287.95
China	25.81	26.30	27.84	27.84	4.52	4.29	4.37	4.37	116.74	112.88	121.64	121.64
India	33.19	34.30	32.90	32.80	0.94	0.90	0.95	0.91	31.15	31.00	31.10	29.90
Brazil	14.25	14.74	14.57	14.57	2.37	2.56	2.32	2.32	33.76	37.72	33.76	33.76
Turkey	4.60	4.48	4.52	4.52	2.27	2.05	2.09	2.09	10.44	9.18	9.46	9.46
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	2.95	2.95	1.83	1.73	1.80	1.80	5.40	5.20	5.30	5.30
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.90	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.59	1.59	5.03	4.55	4.60	4.60
Others	72.82	76.00	72.65	72.66	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.15	80.68	87.38	83.16	83.30

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	129.66	132.67	131.22	131.31	3.63	4.19	3.86	3.82	471.00	555.40	506.30	501.30
United States	25.46	29.51	26.18	26.24	6.32	8.70	7.32	7.14	160.95	256.63	191.56	187.30
Total Foreign	104.19	103.16	105.04	105.07	2.98	2.90	3.00	2.99	310.05	298.78	314.74	313.99
Major Exporters	7.37	6.70	7.35	7.45	3.50	2.86	3.28	3.30	25.78	19.15	24.10	24.60
Argentina	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.80	4.17	4.36	4.26	4.29	10.00	10.90	11.50	12.00
South Africa	3.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.30	1.55	2.57	2.57	12.88	4.65	9.00	9.00
Thailand	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.15	2.71	3.00	3.13	3.13	2.90	3.60	3.60	3.60
Major Importers	22.67	20.79	21.25	21.26	3.50	3.55	3.70	3.64	79.40	73.75	78.54	77.32
Eastern Europe	7.23	7.07	6.97	6.95	2.79	3.16	3.52	3.46	20.17	22.35	24.56	24.06
Romania	3.10	3.00	3.15	3.13	2.58	2.83	3.17	3.04	8.00	8.50	10.00	9.50
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.81	3.22	3.57	3.57	5.91	6.76	7.50	7.50
EU-15	3.79	3.67	3.69	3.73	8.05	7.70	7.80	7.77	30.49	28.31	28.79	28.99
France	1.85	1.64	1.67	1.67	8.03	7.72	7.78	7.49	14.84	12.64	13.00	12.50
Italy	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.94	8.66	8.22	8.51	9.04	8.03	7.48	8.00	8.50
Mexico	8.56	8.00	7.50	7.50	2.24	2.28	2.20	2.20	19.14	18.20	16.50	16.50
FSU-12	2.99	1.93	3.01	3.01	3.02	2.21	2.73	2.43	9.02	4.26	8.23	7.31
Russia	0.81	0.50	1.00	1.00	3.04	1.80	2.50	1.70	2.45	0.90	2.50	1.70
Ukraine	1.33	0.65	1.20	1.20	2.84	2.36	2.67	2.67	3.79	1.54	3.20	3.20
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.08	8.67	9.20	9.20	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.00
Others	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	4.46	4.49	4.75	4.75	0.37	0.37	0.24	0.24
Other Foreign	74.15	75.67	76.45	76.36	2.76	2.72	2.77	2.78	204.87	205.88	212.10	212.07
China	20.69	21.15	22.70	22.70	4.96	4.69	4.76	4.76	102.70	99.28	108.00	108.00
Brazil	13.69	14.18	14.00	14.00	2.41	2.61	2.36	2.36	32.93	36.94	33.00	33.00
India	5.99	6.10	6.10	6.00	1.58	1.52	1.64	1.63	9.48	9.30	10.00	9.80
Canada	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.98	6.59	7.37	7.07	7.07	6.50	7.04	6.93	6.93
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	2.95	2.95	1.83	1.73	1.80	1.80	5.40	5.20	5.30	5.30
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.90	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.59	1.59	5.03	4.55	4.60	4.60
Egypt	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	6.14	6.38	6.47	6.47	4.98	5.65	5.50	5.50
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.54	0.60	1.67	1.67	2.16	0.84	2.00	2.00
Others	24.53	25.03	24.77	24.78	1.45	1.48	1.48	1.49	35.68	37.07	36.77	36.94

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT			Percent
World	74.09	73.20	69.09	69.10	2.29	2.20	2.17	2.14	169.91	161.12	149.86	147.74	-2.12
United States	2.73	2.70	2.54	2.54	3.17	3.03	3.10	3.10	8.67	8.16	7.87	7.87	0.00
Total Foreign	71.35	70.51	66.55	66.56	2.26	2.17	2.13	2.10	161.24	152.96	141.99	139.87	-2.12
EU-15	11.22	10.99	10.83	10.83	4.19	3.98	4.05	4.07	47.04	43.78	43.88	44.03	0.15
Denmark	0.71	0.70	0.76	0.76	4.73	4.94	5.53	5.53	3.37	3.46	4.20	4.20	0.00
France	1.62	1.40	1.35	1.35	5.53	5.47	5.78	5.78	8.98	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00
Germany	2.20	2.07	2.10	2.10	5.00	5.27	5.71	5.71	11.00	10.90	12.00	12.00	0.00
Italy	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.40	3.81	3.74	3.75	3.75	1.62	1.47	1.50	1.50	0.00
Spain	3.48	3.60	3.30	3.30	2.74	2.11	1.52	1.52	9.52	7.60	5.00	5.00	0.00
United Kingdom	1.16	1.11	1.20	1.20	5.19	5.38	5.58	5.71	6.04	5.95	6.70	6.85	0.15
FSU-12	28.96	29.81	25.80	25.80	1.82	1.72	1.49	1.42	52.59	51.41	38.34	36.59	-1.75
Russia	15.45	16.40	15.00	15.00	1.72	1.65	1.33	1.23	26.63	27.10	20.00	18.50	-1.50
Ukraine	4.22	5.09	3.90	3.90	3.21	2.85	2.82	2.82	13.55	14.51	11.00	11.00	0.00
Kazakhstan	7.00	6.10	4.80	4.80	1.02	0.84	0.58	0.58	7.15	5.10	2.80	2.80	0.00
Baltic States	1.02	1.06	0.95	0.89	2.08	1.80	2.00	1.60	2.13	1.91	1.42	-0.48	-25.26
Eastern Europe	3.75	3.70	3.63	3.63	2.89	3.00	3.37	3.31	10.83	11.08	12.23	12.03	-0.20
Poland	1.20	1.00	1.10	1.10	2.75	2.70	2.91	2.91	3.30	2.70	3.20	3.20	0.00
Czech Rep.	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	3.85	3.80	3.91	3.91	2.50	2.58	2.70	2.70	0.00
Romania	0.64	0.76	0.60	0.60	2.42	2.11	3.00	3.00	1.55	1.60	1.80	1.80	0.00
Canada	4.16	4.09	4.34	4.34	3.12	2.86	2.97	2.97	12.97	11.69	12.90	12.90	0.00
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	4.07	9.25	8.91	8.80	0.94	2.21	2.05	2.05	0.00
Norway	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	3.62	2.85	3.53	3.70	0.62	0.51	0.60	0.64	0.04
Turkey	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.65	2.06	1.89	1.97	1.97	7.30	6.80	7.20	7.20	0.00
Australia	3.42	2.50	3.19	3.19	2.03	1.12	1.70	1.70	6.96	2.79	5.40	5.40	0.00
China	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.43	3.17	3.33	3.33	4.20	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.00
Morocco	2.15	2.58	1.30	1.30	0.47	1.44	0.46	0.46	1.02	3.72	0.60	0.60	0.00
India	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.65	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	10.75	9.83	10.54	10.61	1.28	1.24	1.13	1.14	13.76	12.17	11.90	12.05	0.15
													-0.11
													-0.93

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96 Proj.		1995/96 Proj.		1993/94		1994/95		1995/96 Proj.		From last year	
	Prel.	Oct.	Nov.	Prel.	Oct.	Nov.	Prel.	Oct.	Nov.	Prel.	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
Million metric tons																
World	19.73	19.87	18.56	18.53	1.79	1.68	1.64	1.61	35.42	33.42	30.45	29.88	-0.57	-1.87	-3.54	-10.58
United States	1.54	1.62	1.20	1.20	1.95	2.05	1.98	1.98	3.00	3.32	2.37	2.37	0.00	0.00	-0.96	-28.73
Total Foreign	18.19	18.25	17.36	17.34	1.78	1.65	1.62	1.59	32.42	30.09	28.08	27.51	-0.57	-2.03	-2.58	-8.58
FSU – 12	9.80	9.99	9.35	9.35	1.50	1.39	1.24	1.19	14.73	13.90	11.63	11.13	-0.50	-4.30	-2.76	-19.89
Russia	8.39	8.35	8.00	8.00	1.38	1.29	1.19	1.13	11.54	10.75	9.50	9.00	-0.50	-5.26	-1.75	-16.28
Ukraine	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.50	2.90	2.30	2.40	2.40	1.48	1.39	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-13.36
Belarus	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.33	2.65	2.29	2.12	2.12	0.87	0.83	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-15.97
Baltic States	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.13	1.77	1.35	1.75	1.73	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.23	-0.02	-8.16	0.01	4.17
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.69	2.70	2.68	2.68	2.10	1.81	1.87	1.87	5.64	4.89	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	2.35
Canada	1.34	1.49	1.20	1.20	2.65	2.44	2.37	2.37	3.55	3.64	2.85	2.85	0.00	0.00	-0.79	-21.66
Australia	1.00	0.94	1.20	1.20	1.66	0.96	1.50	1.50	1.65	0.90	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	100.67
Argentina	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.28	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	5.91	5.73	5.53	5.52	2.20	2.14	2.22	2.22	13.02	12.24	12.30	12.25	-0.05	-0.41	0.01	0.07
China	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.54	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19	0.64	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.67
EU – 15	1.99	2.07	1.86	1.86	2.46	2.37	2.47	2.47	4.88	4.90	4.59	4.59	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-6.29
France	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.22	4.25	4.33	4.33	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.41
Germany	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.33	4.82	4.16	4.92	4.92	1.73	1.66	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-3.79
Italy	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.58	2.55	2.57	2.57	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.70
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.64	3.44	3.24	3.24	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.35
Sweden	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.28	4.32	3.06	3.93	3.93	1.30	0.99	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.11	11.00
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.28	1.13	1.13	2.08	1.97	2.35	2.35	2.71	2.52	2.65	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.12	4.92
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	3.60	3.28	3.43	3.43	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.62
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.34	2.00	2.58	2.58	1.50	1.24	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.31	25.00
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.77	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.11	3.58	3.01	3.75	3.77	0.38	0.30	0.45	0.40	-0.05	-11.11	0.11	35.59
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.93	2.00	1.83	1.83	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-8.33
Others	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.95	1.91	1.86	1.86	2.93	2.48	2.60	2.60	-0.00	-0.00	0.12	4.96

TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production				
	1993/94		1994/95		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year		
	1993/94	1994/95	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent		
												Million metric tons					
World	12.89	10.78	10.02	9.98	2.02	2.03	2.23	2.16	26.09	21.89	22.38	21.52	0.00	0.00	-0.36	-1.66	
United States	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.71	1.75	1.65	1.65	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-12.50	
Total Foreign	12.74	10.61	9.87	9.83	2.03	2.04	2.24	2.16	25.83	21.60	22.13	21.27	-0.86	-3.89	-0.33	-1.52	
FSU-12	8.12	5.90	4.99	4.99	1.73	1.59	1.57	1.43	14.08	9.38	7.84	7.14	-0.70	-8.93	-2.23	-23.82	
Russia	5.99	3.90	3.30	3.30	1.53	1.54	1.45	1.24	9.15	6.00	4.80	4.10	-0.70	-14.58	-1.90	-31.67	
Ukraine	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	2.37	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.18	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	6.27	
Belarus	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	2.84	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.90	1.92	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.14	
Baltic States	0.48	0.28	0.32	0.27	1.87	1.67	1.87	1.61	0.90	0.47	0.59	0.44	-0.16	-26.27	-0.04	-8.23	
Major Exporter																	
Canada	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.17	1.98	2.12	1.82	1.82	0.32	0.39	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-21.32	
Other Foreign	3.97	4.24	4.40	4.40	2.65	2.68	3.04	3.04	10.53	11.35	13.39	13.38	-0.01	-0.05	2.03	17.86	
Eastern Europe	2.45	2.68	2.71	2.71	2.28	2.24	2.57	2.57	5.59	6.00	6.96	6.95	-0.01	-0.10	0.94	15.72	
Hungary	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.57	2.22	2.13	2.13	0.11	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-15.00	
Poland	2.20	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.27	2.21	2.57	2.57	5.00	5.30	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	18.87	
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	3.77	3.51	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.36	
EU-15	1.21	1.25	1.37	1.37	3.78	3.96	4.41	4.41	4.57	4.95	6.03	6.03	0.00	0.00	1.08	21.82	
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	4.25	4.22	5.00	5.00	0.32	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.12	31.58	
France	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	3.94	3.60	4.50	4.50	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Germany	0.66	0.72	0.83	0.83	4.52	4.79	5.33	5.33	2.98	3.45	4.40	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.95	27.54	
Spain	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.75	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.30	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-9.09	
Austria	-	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.14	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.58
Sweden	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	1.39	1.47	1.42	1.42	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	
Others	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.92	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	37.53	38.66	37.71	37.58	1.41	1.40	1.35	52.81	54.14	52.82	50.75	-2.07
United States	3.61	3.63	3.36	3.33	3.76	4.58	3.72	3.54	13.57	16.64	12.49	11.78
Total Foreign	33.92	35.03	34.35	34.25	1.16	1.07	1.17	1.14	39.24	37.50	40.33	38.98
India	12.88	12.80	12.30	12.30	0.89	0.72	0.89	0.81	11.52	9.20	11.00	10.00
China	1.34	1.50	1.40	1.40	3.73	3.47	3.57	3.57	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.00
Mexico	1.03	1.10	1.45	1.45	2.92	2.73	2.90	2.90	3.02	3.00	4.20	4.20
Nigeria	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.83	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.80
Sudan	3.70	5.00	4.00	4.00	0.65	0.80	0.75	0.75	2.40	4.00	3.00	3.00
Argentina	0.65	0.47	0.60	0.50	3.51	3.47	3.33	3.30	2.27	1.62	2.00	1.65
Australia	0.49	0.50	0.65	0.65	1.89	2.02	2.00	2.00	0.93	1.02	1.30	1.30
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.29	1.29	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20
Colombia	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.96	3.00	3.08	3.08	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.60
Venezuela	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	2.38	1.33	1.71	1.71	0.37	0.20	0.30	0.30
Egypt	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	5.10	4.63	5.00	5.00	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.75
Yemen	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Tanzania	0.68	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.93	0.75	0.92	0.92	0.63	0.45	0.60	0.60
Niger	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.45	0.40	0.40
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.16	2.68	1.68	2.19	2.19	0.43	0.24	0.35	0.35
Thailand	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Others	20.89	22.07	21.89	21.79	1.32	1.27	1.33	1.32	27.54	28.10	29.13	28.78

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

TABLE 10

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	From last year	MMT	Percent
Million hectares																
World	144.60	145.55	146.20	146.01	3.61	3.66	3.62	3.63	352.66	360.17	357.06	358.01	0.95	0.27	-2.17	-0.60
United States	1.15	1.34	1.26	1.25	6.18	6.68	6.40	6.32	5.24	6.55	5.80	5.69	-0.11	-1.93	-0.86	-13.12
Total Foreign	143.45	144.21	144.94	144.76	3.59	3.64	3.59	3.61	347.42	353.62	351.26	352.32	1.06	0.30	-1.31	-0.37
Major Exporters	22.82	23.46	23.75	23.75	2.78	2.83	2.84	2.84	40.72	42.50	43.25	43.25	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.77
Vietnam	6.52	6.65	6.70	6.70	3.56	3.57	3.62	3.62	15.30	15.65	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.24
Thailand	8.68	9.20	9.20	9.20	2.21	2.32	2.28	2.28	12.67	14.10	13.85	13.85	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-1.77
Burma	5.44	5.50	5.70	5.70	2.77	2.92	2.96	2.96	8.75	9.30	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.38
Pakistan	2.19	2.11	2.15	2.15	2.74	2.45	2.51	2.51	4.00	3.45	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	4.44
Major Importers	14.43	14.20	14.12	14.12	4.17	4.18	4.13	4.13	40.13	39.62	38.90	38.90	0.00	0.00	-0.72	-1.81
Indonesia	11.00	10.74	10.70	10.70	4.38	4.34	4.30	4.30	31.32	30.32	29.90	29.90	0.00	0.00	-0.42	-1.37
Rep. of Korea	1.14	1.12	1.07	1.07	5.73	6.17	6.17	6.17	4.75	5.06	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-5.14
EU-15	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	5.70	5.76	5.77	5.77	1.28	1.34	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.57
Iran	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	4.26	4.36	4.36	4.36	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	1.42	1.45	1.43	1.43	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	106.20	106.55	107.07	106.89	3.91	3.96	3.92	3.94	266.57	271.50	269.10	270.16	1.06	0.39	-1.34	-0.49
China	30.36	30.17	30.70	30.70	5.85	5.83	5.77	5.82	124.39	123.15	124.00	125.00	1.00	0.81	1.85	1.50
India	42.03	42.50	42.50	42.30	2.82	2.87	2.79	2.80	78.97	81.26	79.00	79.00	0.00	0.00	-2.26	-2.78
Bangladesh	9.98	9.86	10.00	10.00	2.71	2.52	2.70	2.70	18.04	16.60	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	8.43
Japan	2.14	2.20	2.11	2.11	4.58	6.81	6.40	6.40	7.13	10.90	9.83	9.83	0.00	0.00	-1.07	-9.82
Brazil	4.39	4.24	4.25	4.25	2.40	2.57	2.46	2.46	7.15	7.40	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-4.08
Philippines	3.45	3.67	3.70	3.70	2.88	2.85	2.84	2.84	6.45	6.80	6.83	6.83	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.37
Egypt	0.54	0.58	0.42	0.42	7.80	7.94	8.06	8.06	2.54	2.83	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	-0.73	-25.80
Taiwan	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.49	5.63	5.51	5.51	1.64	1.51	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.73
FSU-12	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.55	3.16	2.82	2.79	2.79	1.27	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.00
Russia	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.96	2.69	2.69	2.69	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	8.20	8.88	8.61	8.78	0.77	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.06	7.50	0.05	5.78
Others	12.164	12.294	12.346	12.351	2.746	2.846	2.708	2.714	18.226	19.241	18.958	18.958	-0.00	-0.00	-0.283	-1.471

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Oct.	1993/94 Nov.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Oct.	1993/94 Nov.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Oct.	1993/94 Nov.
World Total 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	227.44	259.44	252.82	253.15
Total Foreign 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	167.94	179.72	182.58	183.22
Copra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.76	4.96	4.78	4.78
Palm Kernel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.25	4.55	4.80	4.80
Major Oilseeds 2/	147.94	156.88	161.96	162.07	1.48	1.59	1.50	218.43	249.93	243.25	243.57	0.32
United States 2/	30.15	32.20	33.61	33.61	1.97	2.48	2.09	59.50	79.72	70.24	69.93	-0.32
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	117.79	124.67	128.35	128.46	1.35	1.37	1.35	158.93	170.21	173.00	173.64	0.64
South America	22.91	24.38	24.65	24.66	1.99	2.01	1.90	45.53	48.90	46.84	46.84	0.00
Brazil	12.62	12.82	12.50	12.50	2.02	2.07	1.95	25.53	26.55	24.40	24.40	0.00
Argentina	8.08	9.31	9.77	9.77	2.08	2.01	1.94	16.85	18.73	18.91	18.91	0.00
Paraguay	1.46	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.40	1.70	1.49	2.04	2.48	2.26	2.26	0.00
China	23.86	25.89	26.34	26.29	1.62	1.64	1.61	38.61	42.38	42.08	42.08	-0.30
India	28.53	28.76	29.60	29.66	0.79	0.81	0.79	22.61	23.30	23.28	23.49	0.21
European Union	5.95	6.43	6.07	6.09	1.92	2.02	2.22	11.43	12.96	13.46	13.37	-0.09
France	1.44	1.83	1.90	1.92	2.31	2.27	2.66	2.54	3.32	4.16	5.06	-0.20
Italy	0.29	0.43	0.45	0.45	2.76	2.73	2.69	0.80	1.17	1.20	1.20	0.00
Germany	1.09	1.25	1.05	1.05	2.81	2.57	3.06	3.17	3.07	3.21	3.20	3.31
Spain	1.75	1.34	1.11	1.11	0.73	0.83	0.61	0.61	1.28	1.11	0.67	0.67
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	2.83	2.69	2.99	2.99	1.06	1.34	1.33	1.33
FSU-12	8.88	8.93	9.95	9.94	1.13	0.99	1.02	1.11	10.05	8.87	10.18	10.99
Russia	3.66	3.84	4.84	4.84	0.92	0.81	0.79	0.97	3.36	3.10	3.80	4.70
Ukraine	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.33	0.99	1.26	1.26	2.38	1.77	2.27	2.27
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.56	1.57	1.57	2.49	2.35	2.37	2.37
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.13	1.26	1.12	0.74	0.64	0.72	0.64
Canada	4.90	6.65	6.06	6.20	1.51	1.44	1.44	1.42	7.41	9.60	8.72	8.80
Indonesia	2.03	2.10	2.14	2.14	1.20	1.18	1.21	1.21	2.44	2.49	2.60	2.60
Pakistan	3.27	3.12	3.46	3.46	0.97	1.05	1.11	1.19	3.17	3.26	3.83	4.13
Eastern Europe	2.48	2.49	3.06	3.04	1.47	1.58	1.83	1.77	3.64	3.94	5.59	5.39
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.60	0.61	1.70	2.04	2.27	2.24	0.59	0.76	1.36	1.36
Romania	0.67	0.65	0.79	0.79	1.18	1.33	1.48	1.36	0.79	0.86	1.18	1.08
Hungary	0.43	0.45	0.54	0.54	1.74	1.54	1.76	0.75	0.69	0.95	0.95	0.95
Turkey	1.22	1.21	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.46	1.49	1.66	1.77	2.06	2.06	0.00
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00
Mexico	0.36	0.53	0.53	0.49	1.84	1.61	1.68	0.66	0.86	0.88	0.78	-0.10
Others	13.33	14.12	15.04	15.04	0.88	0.84	0.87	0.87	11.67	11.85	13.13	13.06

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	60.28	62.62	62.39	62.19	1.95	2.18	2.01	2.00	117.35	136.67	125.26	124.47
United States	23.21	24.63	24.98	24.95	2.19	2.78	2.39	2.38	50.92	68.49	59.62	59.41
Total Foreign	37.07	37.99	37.41	37.24	1.79	1.79	1.75	1.75	66.43	68.18	65.63	65.06
Major Exporters	17.89	18.30	17.90	17.90	3.39	2.18	2.11	2.11	38.80	39.90	37.75	37.75
Brazil	11.44	11.50	11.10	11.10	2.16	2.22	2.10	2.10	24.70	25.50	23.30	23.30
Argentina	5.40	5.70	5.70	5.70	2.28	2.14	2.19	2.19	12.30	12.20	12.50	12.50
Paraguay	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.71	2.00	1.77	1.77	1.80	2.20	1.95	1.95
Other Foreign	19.18	19.69	19.51	19.34	1.44	1.44	1.43	1.41	27.63	28.28	27.88	27.31
China	9.45	10.00	9.40	9.25	1.62	1.60	1.60	1.57	15.31	16.00	15.00	14.50
India	4.25	3.95	4.40	4.40	0.94	0.84	0.91	0.91	4.00	3.30	4.00	4.00
Canada	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.82	2.57	2.75	2.59	2.61	1.85	2.25	2.10	2.14
Indonesia	1.41	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.13	1.57	1.60	1.70	1.70
Eastern Europe	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.26	1.47	1.74	1.74	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.25
European Union	0.28	0.35	0.30	0.32	2.85	2.94	3.21	3.00	0.81	1.03	0.95	0.95
FSU-12	0.75	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.86	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.65	0.56	0.54	0.54
Russia	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.79	0.73	0.67	0.67	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.40
Ukraine	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09
Mexico	0.24	0.29	0.17	0.14	2.09	1.82	2.20	1.99	0.50	0.53	0.37	0.27
Thailand	0.34	0.41	0.34	0.35	1.40	1.39	1.35	1.35	1.29	0.48	0.57	0.46
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.21	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41
Japan	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.16	1.62	1.38	1.38	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Bolivia	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.33	1.93	1.83	1.91	1.91	0.52	0.55	0.62	0.62
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.45	1.55	1.57	1.57	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	2.05	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12
Others	0.69	0.71	0.80	0.78	1.37	1.30	1.33	1.36	0.94	0.92	1.07	1.07

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	MMT Percent
	1993/94	1994/95	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	From last month
Million metric tons												
World	30.55	31.88	34.59	34.77	0.97	1.03	0.99	1.00	29.74	32.91	34.18	34.64
United States	5.17	5.39	6.43	6.45	1.11	1.28	1.04	1.02	5.75	6.90	6.69	6.59
Total Foreign	25.38	26.49	28.17	28.32	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.99	23.99	26.01	27.49	28.05
China	5.00	5.53	5.40	5.50	1.33	1.39	1.36	1.37	6.66	7.70	7.35	7.55
FSU-12	2.82	2.70	2.69	2.68	1.36	1.33	1.37	1.34	3.83	3.59	3.69	3.60
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.56	1.57	1.57	2.48	2.34	2.36	2.36
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.13	1.26	1.12	0.74	0.64	0.72	0.64
India	7.44	7.61	7.85	7.91	0.55	0.60	0.57	0.59	4.10	4.60	4.48	4.69
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	0.98	1.07	1.13	1.23	2.74	2.83	3.40	3.70
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.30	0.62	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.90	0.94	0.00
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.70	0.70	1.46	1.66	1.68	1.68	0.83	0.97	1.17	1.17
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.60	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.88	0.99	1.10	1.10
Australia	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.23	1.77	2.14	1.99	1.91	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.44
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.85	1.46	1.39	1.39	0.69	0.44	0.42	0.42
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.01	0.86	1.01	1.01	0.49	0.60	0.81	0.81
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.54	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.27
Greece	0.35	0.38	0.43	0.43	1.55	1.45	1.40	1.40	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.60
Syria	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	2.29	2.09	2.10	2.10	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42
Mexico	0.03	0.15	0.24	0.24	1.67	1.43	1.53	1.53	0.05	0.21	0.37	0.37
Colombia	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.12	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.17	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.99	1.16	1.21	1.21	0.11	0.20	0.30	0.30
Others	9.60	9.86	10.52	10.59	0.55	0.60	0.57	0.59	5.30	5.87	6.05	6.24

TABLE 14
Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area	Yield			Production			Change in Production		
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.
		1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	From last year
Million hectares										
World		19.46	20.25	20.09	20.09	1.22	1.31	1.27	1.27	23.81
United States		0.68	0.66	0.62	0.62	2.25	2.94	2.58	2.58	1.54
Total Foreign		18.78	19.59	19.48	19.48	1.19	1.25	1.23	1.23	22.27
Metric tons per hectare										
India		8.37	8.50	8.30	8.30	0.91	0.99	0.92	0.92	7.63
China		3.38	3.78	3.76	3.76	2.49	2.56	2.56	2.56	8.42
Indonesia		0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.87
Senegal		0.78	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.80	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.62
Burma		0.47	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.90	1.08	1.08	0.39
Argentina		0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.74	0.21
Sudan		0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.39
Zaire		0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38
Nigeria		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.25
Vietnam		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.27
Argentina		0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.74	0.21
Rep. of South Africa		0.11	0.11	0.15	0.15	1.32	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.15
Thailand		0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.31	1.31	0.17
Burkina Faso		0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16
Central African Rep.		0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15
Cameroon		0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14
Cote d'Ivoire		0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15
Gambia		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.16	1.11	1.22	1.22	0.11
Mexico		0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12
Others		1.89	1.91	1.94	1.94	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.76	1.52
										1.47
										0.00
										0.03
										1.87

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	17.76	19.26	20.85	20.86	1.17	1.23	1.19	1.22	20.86	23.71	24.80	25.38
United States	1.01	1.39	1.41	1.41	1.16	1.58	1.47	1.47	1.17	2.19	2.07	2.08
Total Foreign	16.76	17.87	19.44	19.45	1.18	1.20	1.17	1.20	19.69	21.51	22.73	23.30
Metric tons per hectare												
FSU-12	5.02	5.20	6.20	6.20	1.06	0.85	0.92	1.06	5.31	4.44	5.68	6.58
Russia	2.92	3.11	4.10	4.10	0.95	0.82	0.80	1.02	2.77	2.55	3.30	4.20
Ukraine	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.34	0.97	1.27	1.27	2.20	1.60	2.10	2.10
Argentina	2.07	2.75	3.10	3.10	1.86	2.05	1.71	1.71	3.85	5.65	5.30	5.30
European Union	2.87	2.85	2.42	2.43	1.22	1.42	1.45	1.36	3.51	4.06	3.51	3.31
France	0.82	1.03	0.96	0.98	2.00	2.05	2.19	1.95	1.64	2.10	2.10	1.90
Spain	1.70	1.24	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.79	0.55	0.55	1.22	0.98	0.55	0.55
Italy	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	2.21	2.27	2.27	0.26	0.49	0.50	0.50
Eastern Europe	1.70	1.69	1.94	1.93	1.37	1.40	1.59	1.53	2.34	2.37	3.08	2.95
Hungary	0.39	0.41	0.50	0.50	1.79	1.57	1.80	1.80	0.70	0.65	0.90	0.90
Romania	0.59	0.58	0.72	0.71	1.18	1.32	1.47	1.33	0.70	0.77	1.05	0.95
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.95	1.93	2.15	1.97	0.39	0.31	0.37	0.34
Bulgaria	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.94	1.13	1.30	1.30	0.44	0.55	0.65	0.65
Czech Republic	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.50	2.38	2.47	2.47	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
China	0.72	0.80	0.78	0.78	1.77	1.88	1.81	1.81	1.28	1.50	1.40	1.40
India	2.30	2.40	2.75	2.75	0.65	0.63	0.58	0.58	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60
Turkey	0.58	0.55	0.60	0.60	1.21	1.18	1.21	1.21	0.70	0.65	0.73	0.73
Rep. of South Africa	0.38	0.54	0.46	0.46	1.02	0.83	0.98	0.98	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.45
Australia	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.17	1.18	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.17
Burma	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11
Others	0.89	0.77	0.88	0.88	0.69	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.61	0.65	0.72	0.72

TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	19.89	22.87	24.04	24.15	1.34	1.32	1.39	1.39	26.67	30.22	33.53	33.61
United States	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.18	1.51	1.49	1.48	1.48	0.12	0.21	0.27	0.27
Total Foreign	19.81	22.73	23.86	23.97	1.34	1.32	1.39	1.39	26.55	30.01	33.26	33.35
Metric tons per hectare												
India	6.17	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.89	5.39	5.50	5.60	5.60
China	5.30	5.78	7.00	7.00	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.29	6.94	7.49	9.00	9.00
Canada	4.10	5.76	5.20	5.33	1.34	1.26	1.24	1.24	5.48	7.23	6.55	6.59
European Union	2.42	2.81	2.88	2.88	2.70	2.58	2.91	2.95	6.52	7.26	8.37	8.48
France	0.57	0.71	0.84	0.84	2.74	2.55	3.21	3.21	1.55	1.80	2.70	2.70
Germany	1.01	1.06	0.99	0.99	2.83	2.74	3.07	3.18	2.85	2.90	3.02	3.13
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	2.83	2.69	2.99	2.99	1.06	1.34	1.33	1.33
Denmark	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43
Sweden	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.20	2.27	2.00	2.00	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.30
Eastern Europe	0.59	0.65	0.97	0.95	1.82	2.10	2.33	2.30	1.08	1.36	2.25	2.18
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.60	0.61	1.70	2.04	2.27	2.24	0.59	0.76	1.36	1.36
Czech Republic	0.17	0.19	0.25	0.23	2.26	2.38	2.64	2.61	0.38	0.45	0.66	0.60
Australia	0.17	0.34	0.43	0.43	1.70	0.90	1.51	1.51	0.29	0.31	0.65	0.65
FSU-12	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.92	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28
Russia	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.85	0.83	0.71	0.71	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10
Pakistan	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct..	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
Million metric tons								
COPRA								
World	4.76	4.96	4.78	4.78	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-3.51
Philippines	1.92	2.10	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-9.52
Indonesia	1.27	1.28	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-5.08
India	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Mexico	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	25.71
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.73
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.25	4.55	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.25	5.45
Malaysia	2.18	2.36	2.49	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.14	5.73
Indonesia	1.03	1.13	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.09	7.52
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	7.35
Thailand	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	21.13
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.33
PALM OIL								
World	13.39	14.45	15.39	15.39	0.00	0.00	0.93	6.47
Malaysia	7.10	7.77	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.53	6.79
Indonesia	3.65	4.00	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.50
Nigeria	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61
Colombia	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.14
Thailand	0.27	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.07	23.33
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.67

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	From Last Month		From Last Year
	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	1993/94	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	30.62	31.97	34.62	34.84	548	582	554	558	77.02	85.52	88.16	89.32
United States	5.17	5.39	6.43	6.45	679	794	649	636	16.13	19.66	19.14	18.84
Total Foreign	25.44	28.58	28.20	28.39	521	539	533	541	60.89	65.85	69.02	70.49
Kilograms per hectare												
Major Exporters	15.12	15.87	16.65	16.74	654	669	664	673	45.41	48.79	50.80	51.75
China	5.00	5.53	5.40	5.50	749	784	766	772	17.20	19.90	19.00	19.50
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	488	534	566	617	6.28	6.50	7.80	8.50
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.25	428	501	501	523	0.22	0.40	0.60	0.60
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.70	0.70	1060	1080	1089	1089	2.77	2.89	3.50	3.50
FSU-12	2.82	2.73	2.68	2.68	744	719	747	731	9.62	9.02	9.20	9.00
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.53	1.50	1.50	835	832	856	856	6.24	5.85	5.90	5.90
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	702	614	688	611	1.85	1.61	1.80	1.80
Other	0.61	0.63	0.61	0.61	541	542	535	535	1.53	1.57	1.50	1.50
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.30	1117	880	835	835	1.91	1.23	1.15	1.15
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.60	422	397	402	402	2.42	2.65	2.95	2.95
Southern Hemisphere	2.20	2.45	2.72	2.71	495	552	528	526	5.00	6.20	6.60	6.55
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	0.80	489	500	490	490	1.08	1.61	1.80	1.80
Australia	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.23	1246	1511	1315	1325	1.51	1.45	1.45	1.40
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.30	373	443	435	435	1.86	2.48	2.60	2.60
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.38	0.38	324	453	430	430	0.55	0.67	0.75	0.75
Major Importers	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.52	885	846	802	802	1.74	1.82	1.90	1.90
Other Foreign	9.90	10.24	11.03	11.13	302	324	322	329	13.74	15.25	16.32	16.84
India	7.44	7.61	7.85	7.91	281	308	291	303	9.60	10.78	10.50	11.00
Others	2.46	2.63	3.18	3.22	366	370	399	395	4.13	4.48	5.82	5.84

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 14-year record of the difference between the November projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the November projection and the final estimate have averaged 6.0 million tons (1.2 percent) and ranged from -18.1 to 7.2 million tons. The November projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 6 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1994/95 1/						
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final	
	Average	Average	Difference				
WHEAT	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---				Number of years 2/	
World	1.2	6.0	-18.1	7.2	8	6	
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.5	8	5	
Foreign	1.4	6.0	-18.2	7.4	8	6	
COARSE GRAINS 3/		--- Million metric tons ---					
World	1.0	7.8	-20.8	7.8	9	5	
U.S.	1.4	2.9	-7.5	5.8	10	4	
Foreign	1.2	6.9	-16.8	6.0	8	6	
RICE (Milled)		--- Million metric tons ---					
World	2.1	6.8	-16.8	1.6	13	1	
U.S.	3.2	0.2	-0.3	0.2	8	5	
Foreign	2.2	6.8	-16.9	1.7	13	1	
SOYBEANS		--- Million metric tons ---					
World	2.5	2.6	-5.8	3.6	8	6	
U.S.	2.2	1.2	-2.7	2.1	6	8	
Foreign	4.2	2.1	-4.8	3.4	8	6	
COTTON		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---					
World	3.1	2.5	-6.5	6.1	8	6	
U.S.	2.3	0.3	-0.8	0.6	8	5	
Foreign	3.7	2.5	-6.8	5.9	6	8	
UNITED STATES		--- Million bushels ---					
<i>CORN</i>	1.4	96	-250	159	9	5	
<i>SORGHUM</i>	2.8	20	-53	52	9	5	
<i>BARLEY</i>	1.6	8	-12	24	7	5	
<i>OATS</i>	1.1	4	-18	16	6	4	

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1993/94 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 14 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.



1 - UNITED STATES

Well above-normal precipitation covered the East in October, ending long-term drought. Ideal harvest weather covered the Corn Belt, but dryness over the central and southern Great Plains limited moisture for winter wheat development. Bitter cold in early November covered the northern Plains where snow cover protected winter wheat from potential damage.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, rain continued to benefit winter wheat and summer crops, but additional rain is still needed, especially due to recent warm weather. In southern Brazil, periodic showers favored early planted summer crops and coffee and citrus development. However, rainfall has been sporadic across the center-west soybean areas.

3 - EUROPE

Below-normal precipitation in October over most areas helped corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet harvesting. Above-normal temperatures in October over northern and eastern areas promoted crop development. Recently, increasing precipitation was accompanied by much cooler weather over most areas, benefiting winter grains but slowing late-season harvesting. Unrelenting drought continued over Spain.

4 - FSU-WESTERN

Corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet harvesting progressed in Ukraine and Russia, helped by favorable weather. Moisture conditions favored winter wheat development over most areas. Recent cold in northern Russia prompted dormancy in winter grains.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Light showers over eastern Algeria and Tunisia moistened topsoils for early winter grain planting. The rainy season has not yet begun in Morocco. Typically, the bulk of winter grain planting over the region occurs from mid-November to mid-December.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

Widespread showers the past few weeks improved corn planting prospects in most areas. Planting should be in full swing by mid-November. Elsewhere, recent scattered showers benefited coastal crop areas, including sugarcane, but more will be needed as temperatures increase seasonally. Winter wheat harvesting progressed across the Nation as weather permitted.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Late-season rains benefited central India's late-planted coarse grains, cotton, and oilseeds. Seasonably drier, warm weather since mid-October in the northern half of the region favored summer crop maturation. Winter grain and oilseed planting was likely progressing rapidly by early November. In southern India, unseasonably heavy rain flooded some coastal rice.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Above-normal October rainfall boosted soil moisture for germinating winter wheat across the North China Plain. In early October, two typhoons brought heavy rain across southern China, slowing rice harvesting. However, drier weather late in the month favored fieldwork.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Three typhoons hit the central Philippines during October and early November, damaging rice, sugarcane, and copra. Two of these typhoons hit south-central Vietnam, slowing rice harvesting in minor production areas. Drier weather eased wetness and favored rice harvesting in Thailand. Widespread, near-normal rainfall covered all of Java, aiding secondary crops.

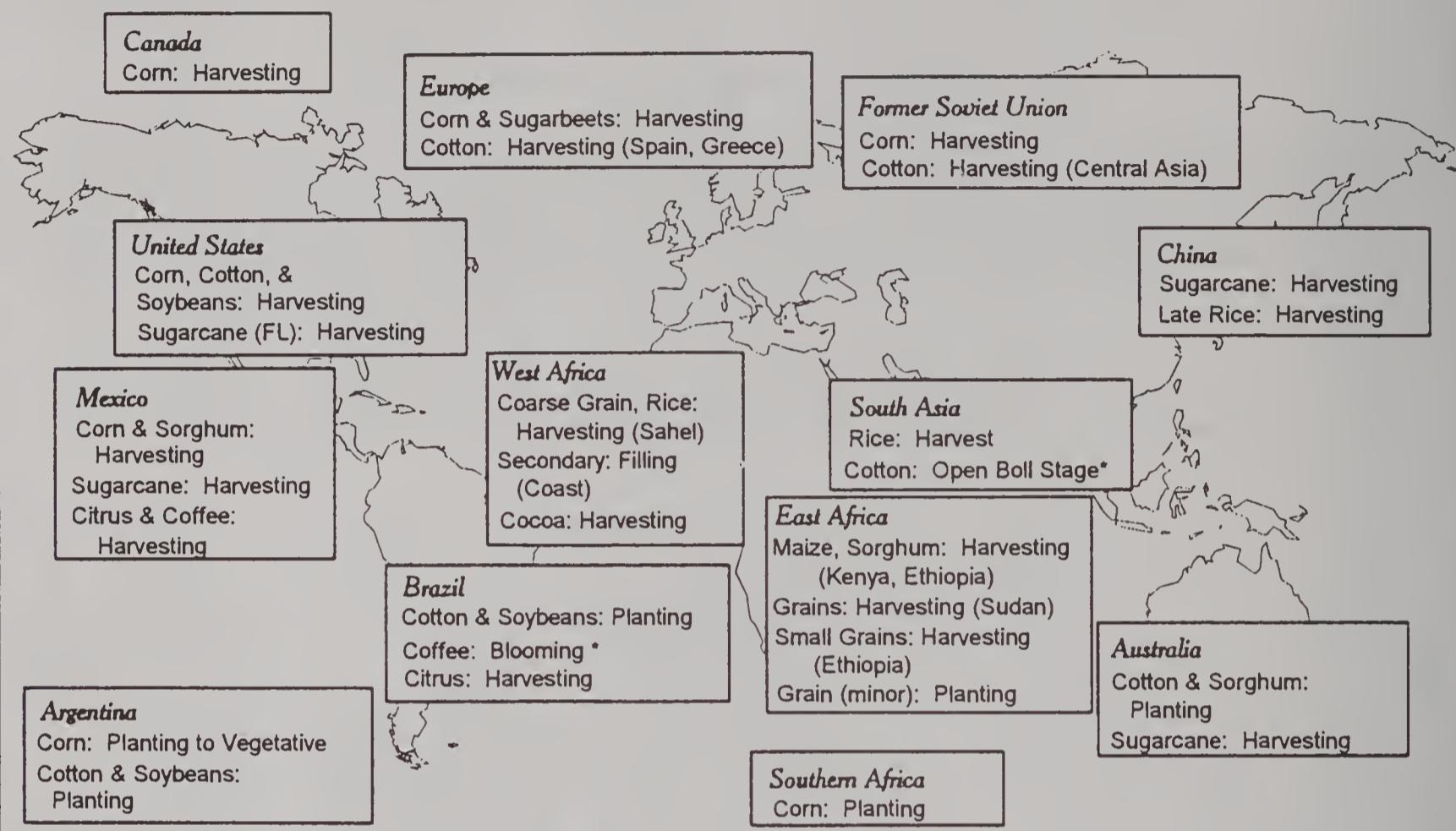
10 - AUSTRALIA

In mid-October, soaking rain, accompanied by local severe weather, increased moisture for immature winter grains in the west and southeast but was untimely for the mature portion of the crop. In Queensland, periodic showers have improved prospects for sorghum and cotton planting, currently underway.

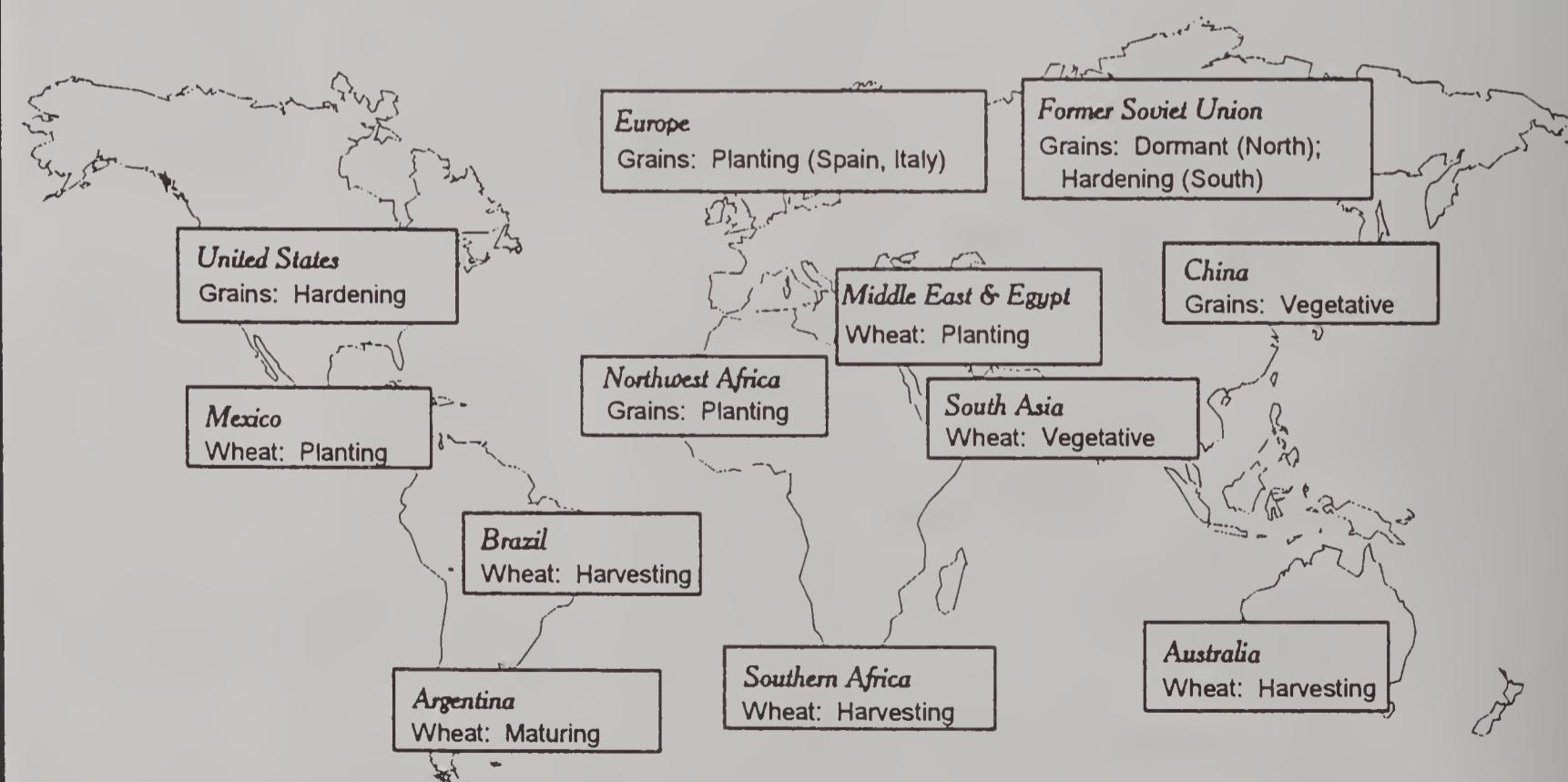
MAP 2

November normal crop calendar

Summer crops



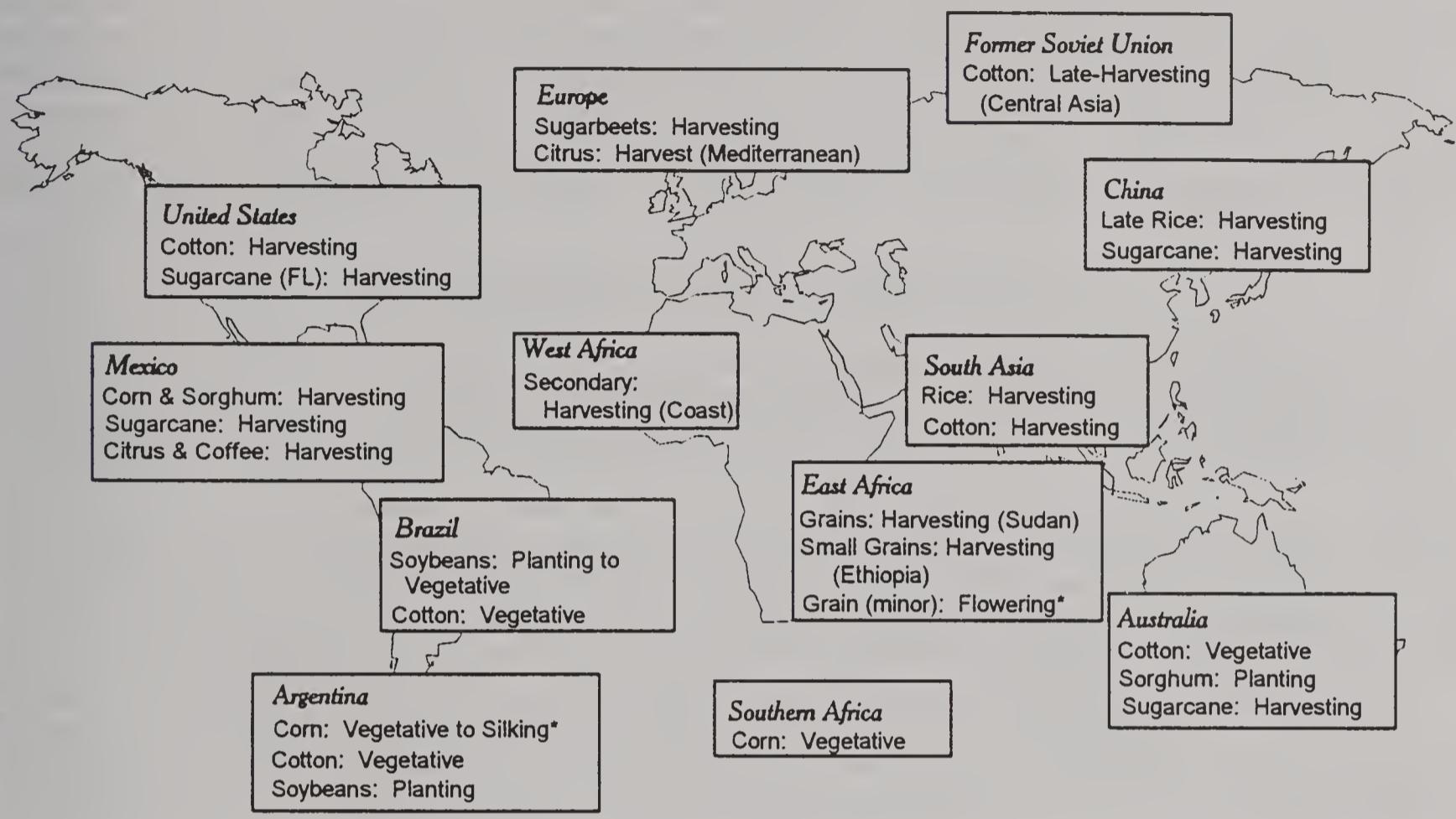
Winter crops



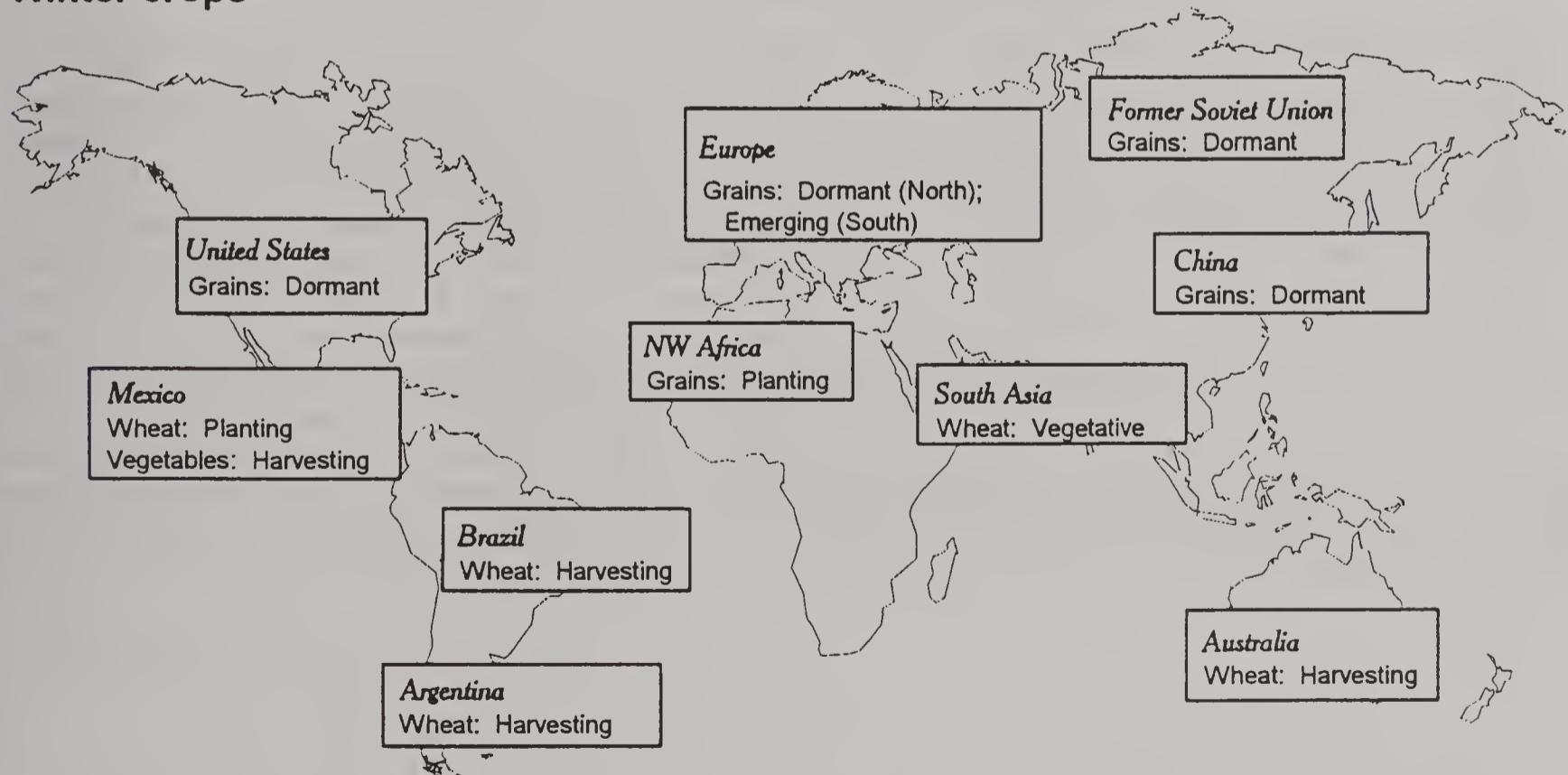
* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

December normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

WEATHER BRIEFS

Thailand: Drier Weather Favors Harvesting.

During September 1995, below-normal rainfall eased flooding across the northeastern half of Thailand, but near- to above-normal rainfall across the southern rice areas caused flooding. During the first week of October, moderate to heavy rain fell across southern Thailand exacerbating flooding. That week, moderate rain returned to northern Thailand, slightly delaying main-season rice harvest after a couple of weeks of favorably drier weather. From October 8 - 14, drier weather returned to the north, favoring harvest, while moderate showers continued in the south. The following week, October 15 - 21, scattered showers prevailed across Thailand, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for second-season crops. The scattered nature of rain also helped to ease flooding, especially in the central crop regions. During October 22 - November 7, mostly dry weather eased flooding in southern Thailand and favored rice harvesting across the country.

Brazil: Rainfall Boosts Soil Moisture for Summer Crops

During September 1995, near- to above-normal rainfall boosted soil moisture for summer crops across Southern Brazil. During the first week of October, moderate rain continued to boost topsoil moisture for soybean and corn planting across Rio Grande do Sul northward into Parana. Across the central and northern summer crop areas, scattered light rain increased soil moisture for summer crop planting. From October 8 - 21, widespread showers covered the major crop areas of southern Brazil, boosting topsoil moisture for corn and soybean planting and coffee and citrus. During October 22 - 28, widespread showers continued to fall across the major crop areas of southern Brazil, increasing soil moisture for corn and soybean planting. Heavy showers greatly benefited coffee and citrus in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais. Drier weather prevailed during October 29 through November 7 across Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul, aiding soybean planting. A stalled frontal system brought widespread rain from eastern Sao Paulo, southern Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo northward into central Goias. This rain benefited citrus and coffee development and germinating soybeans. Dry weather from October 22 through November 4 in portions of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul reduced topsoil moisture for corn and soybean planting.

South Africa: Rainfall Improves Outlook for Summer Crops

Despite occasional showers that helped winter wheat development, extended periods of warm, dry weather reduced topsoil moisture and hastened winter wheat maturity in South Africa during September 1995. Light to moderate showers fell over sections of the eastern corn belt during October 1 - 7, spurring early planting. Warm, dry weather that week continued over grain areas from central Orange Free State north and westward, further reducing moisture for heading to filling winter wheat. From October 8 - 14, scattered showers lingered in the eastern corn belt, keeping topsoil moist for early planting. However, mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather continued elsewhere, hastening winter wheat maturity and inhibiting early planting in the western corn belt. During October 15 - 28, widespread, moderate showers covered the corn belt, improving planting prospects. Moderate showers benefited coastal sugarcane, while farther south, dry weather favored maturing winter wheat. From October 29 through November 7, light to moderate rain swept across the corn belt, improving moisture conditions for corn germination and establishment. By November 7, corn planting was likely in full swing. Elsewhere during late October and early November, rainfall was light in sugarcane areas of Kwazulu-Natal, but moderate rain continued in crop regions of Eastern Cape Province.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: CORN AREAS RECEIVE NEEDED RAINFALL

Some much-needed rainfall during mid-October revived enthusiasm among the country's farmers to begin their spring crop plantings in earnest, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires. Significant rainfall of 2 to 4 inches in the Provinces of Cordoba, northern Santa Fe (but lesser amounts further south), and northern and western Buenos Aires has negated some of the deep pessimism which has pervaded the local agricultural sector during the 4 to 6 months of serious, widespread drought. Seed and fertilizer dealers in the corn belt report brisk business recently as farmers buy up remaining stocks of seed and fertilizer.

The optimum planting time for many of the better-yielding hybrids runs to the middle of October in the northern corn belt and late-November in the southern areas, but farmers seem inclined to use whatever seed is available and may continue to plant even beyond these dates (as they did for wheat as prices rose). However, late planting could negatively influence yields this year. In addition, the Government of Argentina announced in early-October that a new credit line had been established for sowing 1995/96 crops. This credit line consisted of a 16-percent interest rate on loans to cover up to 80 percent of sowing expenses, with a maximum of US\$150 per hectare for corn (total direct costs, including field preparation, seed and chemicals to plant a hectare of corn are currently estimated at around \$130).

The Government's initial estimate for total corn area is 3.19 million hectares, about 8 percent greater than last year and the highest since the 1986/87 crop when 3.65 million hectares were planted. With an average planted-to-harvested area loss of 12 percent, the Government's planting estimate would result in a harvested area of around 2.80 million hectares. Yields may be somewhat lower than last year because of the drier-than-normal soil conditions which persist in many areas, but using a slightly above-average yield of 4.29 tons per hectare, total production for 1995/96 is forecast at 12.0 million tons. The trend toward greater use of higher-yielding hybrids should continue, accompanied by more fertilizer use and more efficient pesticide applications; also, although still quite limited in use, irrigation systems are starting to appear in many of the more profitable operations.

THE NETHERLANDS: POTATO PRODUCTION PROSPECTS FAVORABLE FOR 1995/96 SEASON

The 1995/96 potato crop in the Netherlands is estimated at 4.8 million tons, up 4 percent from 1994/95, but down 5 percent from 1993/95, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in the Hague. The larger 1995/96 harvest primarily is due to a 5-percent increase in planted area, to 179,579 hectares. Approximately 50 percent of the Netherlands' potato crop is processed annually into french fries and other potato products.

BRAZIL: COCOA PRODUCTION FORECAST LOWERED

Brazil's 1995/96 cocoa production forecast has been lowered to 255,000 tons, down 8 percent or 21,000 tons from the 276,000-ton forecast released in October 1995 (WAP 10-95), according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The entire reduction was taken from the main crop estimate, which was dropped from the earlier forecast of 126,000 tons to 105,000. As harvesting got underway last month, it became apparent that yields were markedly lower than expected because of extensive damage from witches-broom disease.

BRAZIL: CITRUS GROWERS AND PROCESSORS REACH AGREEMENT ON CLASS ACTION SUIT

According to the U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo, on October 17, representatives of the Sao Paulo Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice (FCOJ) industry, citrus growers, and the Council of Economic Rights (CADE - part of the Brazilian Ministry of Justice), met in Brasilia to conclude an agreement relative to the class action lawsuit brought by grower organizations against the Sao Paulo processors. In this law suit, the growers alleged that the FCOJ industry constituted an industrial cartel whose commercial practices violated Brazil's anti-trust law. This is the first anti-trust investigation since the institution of the Brazilian anti-trust law in 1994.

The main objective of this agreement is to establish competition among processors. According to the terms of the agreement, Sao Paulo processors will end certain commercial practices. Additionally, the agreement does away with the master contract (the standardized purchase contract or "contrato-padrao"), and obliges processors to negotiate prices with individual suppliers instead of setting prices for growers as a whole.

The processing sector will be monitored periodically by CADE over the next three years. Each company will have to report prices paid to growers, payment terms, quantity and quality of fruit processed, and various information relative to processing activities. If it can be proven that competition exists among processors by the end of this period, CADE's monitoring of the industry will end.

The banning of the master contract is already causing radical changes among orange producers. The Sao Paulo FCOJ industry is no longer picking and hauling fruit to processing plants for growers, an important component of the now-void master contract. Prices are now based on delivery at the plant, meaning that growers have to negotiate with each company individually. In addition, the industry no longer provides cash advances to growers which, in the past, were used to defray farm expenses. This new situation could potentially hurt less efficient growers, who already are pressured because of high production costs.

FRANCE: DRIED PRUNE PACK FORECAST AT RECORD IN 1995/96

Dried prune production in France for 1995/96 is forecast at a record 53,000 tons (packed weight basis), up 23 percent from 1994/95, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris. The upturn reflects a slight increase in area harvested and favorable weather throughout most of the growing season. However, in early-September heavy rains damaged the plum crop, limiting total output. Despite the storm damage, the quality of this year's crop is expected to be very good.

FRANCE: PLUM AREA AND DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION

(Hectares/Metric tons)

	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96 1/</u>
Area Planted	12,950	13,444	13,560	13,709	14,000
Area Harvested	10,563	11,178	11,473	11,678	11,917
Production	27,800	50,971	37,147	43,098	53,000

1/ Preliminary.

COTE D'IVOIRE 1994/95 COFFEE CROP REVISED UPWARD

The 1994/95 coffee crop in Cote d'Ivoire has been revised upward to 3.73 million bags, 10 percent above the previous estimate of 3.4 million, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Abidjan. The revised 1994/95 estimate includes 500,000 bags of coffee produced in Cote d'Ivoire and smuggled out of the country. On October 7, 1995, the Government of Cote d'Ivoire increased the farmgate price of green coffee beans from 650 CFA francs per kilogram to 700 CFA francs per kilogram and opened the coffee and cocoa marketing season. The new producer price includes 5 CFA francs per kilogram for the purchase of bags and represents about 65 percent of the world market price for coffee. Additionally the Government reduced the export tax on coffee from 200 CFA francs per kilogram to 150 CFA francs per kilogram to allow for an increase in the export price despite declining world market prices. The 1995/96 forecast of 3.0 million bags remains unchanged.

Exchange Rate: U.S.\$1.00 = 496 CFA francs.

NOTE: The early release version of WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (WAP 11-95) released November 13, 1995 incorrectly reported the 1994/95 crop had been revised downward from 4.0 million bags.

MEXICO: NEW AGRICULTURAL PLAN ANNOUNCED

On October 31, 1995, President Zedillo and Agricultural Secretary Labastida announced a comprehensive agriculture and rural support program, "Alianza del Campo" or Rural Alliance. This is the first major agricultural initiative of the Zedillo Administration. A summary of the major points of the agricultural plan follows, as outlined by the U.S. agricultural office in Mexico City.

The Plan declares PROCAMPO--the Salinas Administration income support program for the Mexican farm sector--as a permanent institution, with per hectare subsidies fixed in real terms at 1996 levels for the next 15 years. Farmers will be able to use future PROCAMPO payments as collateral for loans. President Zedillo also announced PRODUCE, which is a fund to support all areas of agricultural production. This new fund, which is aimed mainly at smaller producers, will initially provide subsidies for the purchase of farm production and irrigation equipment. Moreover, PRODUCE will provide subsidies to the livestock sector in areas such as pasture improvement and fence construction. Livestock producers were not previously covered by any part of PROCAMPO.

The Rural Alliance Plan decentralizes many of the functions of SAGAR (The Secretariat of Agriculture) to the state level. The Government of Mexico promised to pass responsibility for 85 percent of the agriculture sector's activities now run from the center to the State Governments. To promote greater cooperation within the Federal Government, a cabinet-level Inter-Agency Agricultural Commission will be established to represent agencies involved with agriculture. The Commission will coordinate the efforts of seven Secretariats in implementing and evaluating the new program.

On the financial side, the sub-unit of the Bank of Mexico which has financed rural programs will be made independent, permitted to discount loans from foreign sources, and permitted to offer funding through commercial banks and through the government rural development bank, BANRURAL, for both agricultural and other rural development activities. There also are plans to establish a network of privately-owned, regional agricultural banks with start-up assistance from the Government.

While the plan includes estimates of the number of hectares of production which might benefit from several of the initiatives announced, no budget projections accompanied the announcement. It is likely full details concerning the Government's spending plans on agriculture will not be clear until the 1996 budget is presented in early-December.

RUSSIA: POTATO PRODUCTION TO REBOUND IN 1995/96

Russian potato production for 1995/96 (September-August) is forecast at 37.0 million tons, up 10 percent from 1994/95, but down 2 percent from 1993/94. Despite a 5-percent decline in planted area, to 3.15 million hectares, potato output is projected to increase because of favorable growing conditions. The average yield for 1995/96 is pegged at 11.7 tons per hectare, about 16 percent higher than in 1994/95. Low yields in 1994/95 were due to wet, cold weather in the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions and drought in the Central Black Soil, North Caucasus, and Volga regions.

The Russian Federation is the largest producer of potatoes in the world, with annual output of 34.0 to 38.0 million tons. At the same time, Russia's potato yields are among the lowest in the world (averaging 10.0 to 11.0 tons per hectare) and harvest and post-harvest losses represent 20 percent or more of total production. The reasons for the low yields and high losses include: bacteria-prone, low-quality seed-potato stock; inadequate infrastructure, especially poor roads and storage facilities; and obsolete processing technology.

RUSSIA: POTATO AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD (1,000 Hectares/1,000 Metric tons/Metric tons per Hectare)

	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96 1/</u>
Production	38,300	37,650	33,780	37,000
Area				
Planted	3,400	3,550	3,330	3,150
Harvested	3,210	3,410	3,160	3,090
Yield	11.3	10.6	10.1	11.7

1/ Preliminary.

SERBIA/MONTENEGRO: DRIED PRUNE PACK FORECAST DOWN IN 1995/96

Dried prune production in Serbia/Montenegro for 1995/96 is forecast at 2,800 tons (packed weight basis), down 10 percent from 1994/95, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor reporting from Sofia. Production has been trending downward since 1988/89 when the pack exceeded 12,000 tons for all of the former Yugoslavia. The area planted to plums has declined steadily over the past several years as growers culled old, minimally productive orchards, but did not replant. Additionally, input prices have increased significantly, large carry-over stocks from previous years have caused supplies to outweigh demand, and the United Nations trade embargo has shut off nearly all export opportunities. In 1995/96, it is likely that farmers will divert most of their fresh plums to distilleries for processing into brandy, which is currently a much more profitable option.

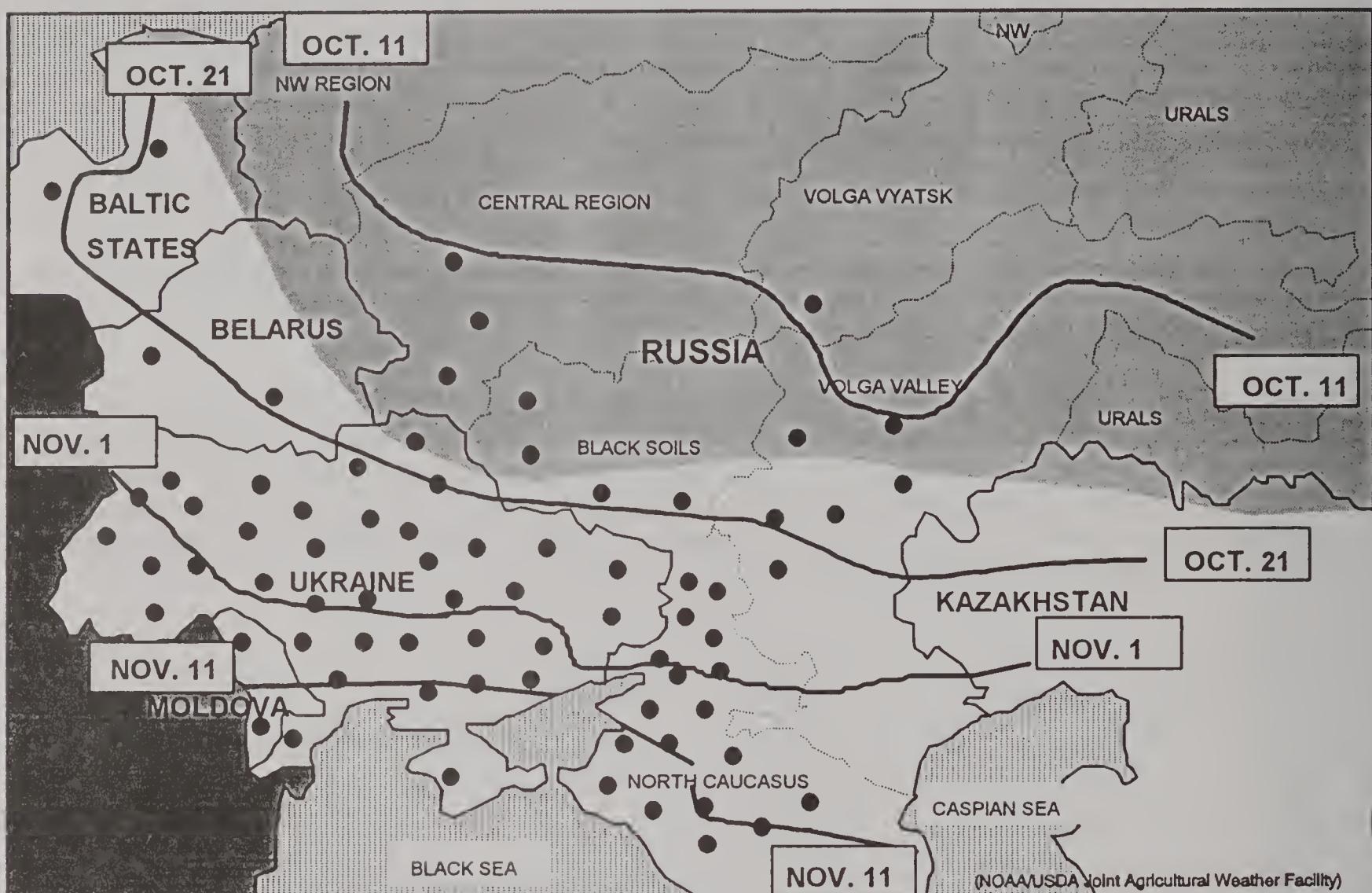
Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed over Kazakhstan and most of Russia east of the Ural mountains from October 1-13, favoring late spring grain harvesting.

In crop areas west of the Ural Mountains, above-normal precipitation in October fell over eastern Ukraine and southern Russia (North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and the eastern portion of the Central Black Soils Region). Most of the precipitation fell early in the month (October 1-5), benefiting winter wheat emergence and establishment. Generally dry weather from October 6 continued during the remainder of the month in these areas, favoring corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet harvesting. Elsewhere, below-normal precipitation in October over central and western Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, and northern Russia (Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and the upper Volga Valley) favored harvesting. Near to above-normal temperatures in October over Russia and Ukraine spurred vegetative growth in winter grains. Soil moisture was sufficient for growth in most areas, except in parts of northern Russia, where moisture was limited. Moisture conditions over the major winter wheat-producing areas of southern Russia and Ukraine remained adequate for crop establishment, a significant improvement over conditions this time last year.

Since early-November, the coldest weather of the autumn season was accompanied by snow over northern Russia, Belarus, and western Ukraine. Minimum temperatures in these areas ranged from -2 to -10 degrees Celsius. The cold weather over northern Russia was seasonable and followed a period of unusual warmth, causing winter grains to enter dormancy about 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Elsewhere, light-to-moderate rains and mild weather over eastern Ukraine and southern Russia favored further vegetative growth in winter grains.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

Normal Dates For End Of Vegetative Period For Winter Grains *



● Each dot represents 500,000 Metric Tons of historical winter wheat production.

* Normal dates based on the southward movement of the 5 degrees C isotherm through the region.

Area where winter grains are estimated to be in or entering dormancy as of November 7, 1995.

Highlights: October 12 - November 8, 1995

- o A cold snap in early November over northern Russia followed a period of unusual warmth, causing winter grains to begin entering dormancy, about 2-3 weeks later than usual.
- o Winter grains in Ukraine and southern Russia continued to develop.
- o Moisture conditions for crop establishment remained adequate in major winter wheat areas of Ukraine and southern Russia.

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The 1995/96 estimate of world centrifugal sugar production has been revised to a record 118.0 million tons (raw value), 2 percent above the revised 1994/95 outturn of 115.6 million and 1 percent above the previous record of 116.4 million set in 1991/92. Sugar produced from sugarcane is estimated at 81.5 million tons, up marginally from a year ago. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is estimated at 36.5 million tons, up 5 percent from last season.

United States: Sugar production for 1995/96 is estimated at 6.9 million tons, down 4 percent from last season's 7.2 million ton outturn. The decline reflects a reduction in sugarbeet area and a sugarbeet yield of only 45.3 tons per hectare compared with last year's relatively high yield of 49.7 tons per hectare. Sugar output from sugarcane is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 1 percent from last season. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is estimated at 3.8 million tons, down 6 percent or 256,000 tons from last year.

Mexico: Sugar production during 1995/96 is forecast at 4.3 million tons, down 7 percent from last season's record output of 4.6 million. The decrease primarily reflects the return to a more normal cane yield of 72.5 tons per hectare, following last season's unusually high yield of 78.4 tons per hectare.

Mexico's sugar industry found itself in dire financial straits because of the peso devaluation. Sugar mills were faced with higher interest rates on credit and higher input costs. To assist the domestic sugar industry the Government:

- 1) permitted the gradual liberalization of sugar prices in August 1995 which allowed the industry to pay off overdue loans.
- 2) allowed sugar mills to negotiate farmgate prices with cane growers as opposed to the Government setting prices;
- 3) coordinated negotiations between the sugar mills and the unions that

represent mill workers;

- 4) restructured overdue loans so that the sugar mills could continue operating; and,
- 5) restructured the Mexican Trade Forum (FORMA), adding a futures market to the spot market system.

Brazil: Sugar production for 1995/96 is estimated at 13.0 million tons, up 5 percent from last season because more cane is being used for sugar and less for alcohol. The increase in sugar production, driven by the demand for exports, occurred in the Center-South region. Sugar production in the Northeast is forecast unchanged from last season. Many processing facilities that had produced only alcohol have been converted to regular sugar mills with annexed distilleries for alcohol production.

Cuba: The 1995/96 estimate pegs sugar output at 4.0 million tons, up 21 percent from last season's 50-year low of 3.3 million. The turnaround is mainly due to the increased availability of inputs, compared to last season, such as fuel, fertilizers, chemicals, and replacement parts for machinery. The inputs were financed with foreign loans.

European Union (EU): Sugar production during the 1995/96 season is estimated up 3 percent from last year, to 17.0 million tons, because of a 2-percent increase in harvested area and improved yields. Because of drought in some areas, beet harvesting was delayed and the season extended.

In France, sugar production for 1995/96 is estimated up 5 percent, to 4.6 million tons. The increase is primarily due to a 5-percent increase in harvested area. For the second consecutive year, France suffered through a hot, dry summer which hit the sugarbeet growing areas particularly hard. This limited beet growth and resulted in a smaller-than-average beet weight compared to 1994/95. However, because planting conditions were nearly ideal, a record number of beets were

sown per hectare.

Sugar production in Germany during 1995/96 is estimated at 4.2 million tons, 5 percent above last year. The upturn largely reflects a 3-percent increase in harvested area and a 5-percent increase in the average beet yield. Although the hot summer weather throughout the EU did not cause major damage to the bulk of the beet crop, beets grown in the sandy-soil regions of northern and eastern Germany were adversely affected by the heat. However, rains during the latter part of August helped to offset part of the moisture deficit.

Russia: Sugar production for 1995/96 is estimated at 1.9 million tons, 15 percent above 1994/95. Sugarbeet production for 1995/96 is forecast at 19.0 million tons, up 36 percent from a year ago. The increase in sugarbeet production primarily is due to a projected 38-percent increase in beet yield per hectare, compared to the 1994/95 season which, if realized, would return Russia's average beet yield to a more normal level.

Ukraine: Sugar production for 1995/96 is forecast at 4.0 million tons, up 11 percent from last year. The forecast for the sugarbeet crop is 33.0 million tons, 17 percent above the volume harvested in 1994/95. Harvested area--pegged at 1.4 million hectares--is down 3 percent from a year ago, but the per hectare yield, projected at 23.2 tons, is up 21 percent.

Turkey: Sugar production in Turkey for 1995/96 is estimated at 1.6 million tons, down 5 percent from last season. The primary reason for the decline is a 23-percent reduction in harvested area that will be only partially offset by an upturn in the beet yield.

China: Sugar production for 1995/96 is estimated up 8 percent, to 6.5 million tons, because of a significant expansion in sugarbeet and sugarcane area. In Guangxi, the province in China that produces the largest volume of sugarcane, the area planted to sugarcane increased 53,400 hectares; in Yunnan, another major producing province, planted area is up 15,400 hectares. In total, the area harvested for sugarcane is estimated up 8 percent from last season and sugar from cane is estimated up 6 percent, to 5.3 million tons.

China's 1995/96 sugar production from beets

is estimated up 20 percent from last year, to 1.2 million tons. Harvested beet area is forecast up 16 percent over last year, to 672,000 hectares. The increase in sugarbeet area is taking place primarily in Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang Provinces. With a per hectare yield four times higher than that of Heilongjiang Province, Xinjiang is expected to replace Heilongjiang as the largest producer of sugarbeets this year.

India: Sugar output by the world's largest producer is estimated to decline 7 percent in 1995/96, to 15.1 million tons. The prevailing reasons contributing to the reduction in India's sugar production this season are as follows:

- 1) Mounting sugar stocks are depressing sugar prices and causing mills to delay payments for sugarcane to growers;
- 2) A month delay in the onset of the 1995 monsoon season in many areas, coupled with erratic rainfall in key growing states, is likely to lower cane yields;
- 3) The Government has yet to announce any incentives to encourage sugar production;
- 4) Gur (crude brown noncentrifugal sugar) production was constrained in 1994/95 by stock limits which lowered the volume of sugarcane diverted to gur production but, in 1995/96, the Government is expected to lift gur stock holding limits;
- 5) Production prospects for Khandsari (locally produced and consumed open pan centrifugal sugar) are bleak as many units in Uttar Pradesh have closed because of poor producer prices last season; and,
- 6) As yet undefined market and policy factors--which determine the movement of sugarcane between gur and centrifugal sugar, including khandsari--will play a significant role in determining final mill sugar production levels.

Unusually dry weather in Uttar Pradesh and other northern states since September is

expected to lower cane yields. At least two rounds of irrigation will be needed to replenish soil moisture levels and improve crop prospects in these areas.

Pakistan: Sugar production for 1995/96 is estimated at 3.2 million tons, essentially unchanged from last season. Although the Government increased the 1994/95 sugarcane support price by 14 percent, the support price for the 1995/96 cane crop has yet to be announced, which lends a degree of uncertainty to the season.

The 1995/96 sugarcane crop for the production of centrifugal sugar is forecast at 34.0 million tons, unchanged from 1994/95. However, harvested area is expected to decline 1 percent, to 722,000 hectares, because of further shifts of sugarcane area into cotton production.

Thailand: Sugar production for the 1995/96 season is estimated at a record 5.7 million tons, up 5 percent from 1994/95 because beneficial rainfall is likely to result in a record-breaking sugarcane crop of 54.0 million tons. Additionally, crop quality is improving in Thailand as growers increasingly switch to new varieties that have a higher sucrose content.

The number of factories in Thailand remains stable at 46 because the Government banned the construction of additional mills nearly 15 years ago. However, the Government recently gave permission to expand current crushing capacities and to relocate mills, which allows sugar mills to be more flexible in updating their crushing units.

Australia: Sugar output for 1995/96 is estimated at 4.9 million tons, down 3 percent from last season's record of 5.1 million. The area harvested in 1995/96 is pegged at 373,000 hectares, up 9,000 hectares from last season. However, dry weather in some growing areas reduced the volume of sugarcane produced and unseasonal rains, which closed more than half of Australia's mills for nearly three weeks midway through the processing season, reduced the sugar content of the harvested cane. Nevertheless, the decline in sugar production in the drought-affected southern growing regions during 1995/96 will be more than offset by increased production in the expanding Burdekin and northern growing areas.

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TABLE 20
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 2/	1995/96 3/
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	118	113	171	145
Mexico	4,330	3,780	4,556	4,250
United States 3/ 4/	7,111	6,945	7,191	6,895
Total	11,559	10,838	11,918	11,290
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	1,350	1,080	1,180	1,500
Bolivia	298	281	270	265
Brazil	9,800	9,930	12,400	13,000
Chile	528	490	505	544
Colombia	1,796	1,847	2,040	2,070
Ecuador	383	362	339	365
Guyana	254	257	268	270
Paraguay	110	110	110	110
Peru	415	566	620	570
Surinam	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	59	32	25	25
Venezuela	525	510	530	515
Total	15,519	15,466	18,288	19,235
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Belize	100	105	107	110
Costa Rica	302	322	337	350
El Salvador	329	319	312	354
Guatemala	1,104	1,118	1,275	1,330
Honduras	186	195	214	254
Nicaragua	177	185	221	230
Panama	145	142	135	140
Total	2,343	2,386	2,601	2,768
CARIBBEAN				
Barbados	48	51	40	40
Cuba	4,280	4,000	3,300	4,000
Dominican Republic	618	580	485	560
Guadeloupe	70	69	57	32
Jamaica	224	220	212	230
Martinique	3	5	7	7
St. Kitts & Nevis	20	20	20	20
Trinidad & Tobago	108	127	125	125
Total	5,371	5,072	4,246	5,014
EUROPEAN UNION				
Austria	437	519	438	450
Belgium-Luxembourg	970	1,134	943	930
Denmark	447	566	487	500
Finland	159	154	171	160
France 5/	4,723	4,725	4,369	4,600
Germany	4,401	4,736	3,985	4,200
Greece	385	308	270	300
Ireland	242	192	232	229
Italy	2,032	1,541	1,621	1,685
Netherlands	1,250	1,232	1,050	1,100
Portugal	2	4	4	4
Spain	1,037	1,344	1,214	1,150
Sweden	317	394	351	400
United Kingdom	1,590	1,561	1,373	1,300
Total	17,992	18,410	16,508	17,008
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE				
Switzerland	150	150	128	135

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 20 (continued)
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 2/
EASTERN EUROPE				
Albania	10	10	10	10
Bulgaria	31	10	13	16
Czech Republic	585	576	420	490
Hungary	360	273	425	500
Poland	1,567	2,170	1,492	1,790
Romania	243	135	212	228
Slovakia	162	151	130	145
Former Yugoslavia 7/	450	200	340	330
Total	3,408	3,525	3,042	3,509
FSU-12				
Belarus	110	130	90	120
Kazakhstan	137	107	60	100
Kyrgyzstan	13	20	11	15
Moldova	200	200	160	200
Russia	2,540	2,700	1,655	1,900
Ukraine	3,965	4,188	3,600	4,000
Total	6,965	7,345	5,576	6,335
BALTIC STATES				
Latvia	35	35	30	35
Lithuania	60	75	50	80
Total	95	110	80	115
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				
Angola	35	35	35	35
Benin	5	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20
Burundi	16	15	15	15
Cameroon	60	60	60	60
Chad	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	30	35
Cote d' Ivoire	139	170	150	150
Ethiopia	200	200	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20
Ghana	5	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25
Kenya	372	382	322	370
Madagascar	125	80	80	80
Malawi	200	170	200	200
Mali	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	681	604	532	590
Mozambique	20	20	20	20
Nigeria	45	50	45	50
Reunion	241	189	158	181
Rwanda	5	5	5	5
Senegal	75	75	75	75
Sierra Leone	7	7	7	7
Somalia	30	30	30	30
South Africa	1,600	1,243	1,766	1,790
Swaziland	525	482	495	450
Tanzania	130	137	135	135
Togo	5	5	5	5
Uganda	50	50	50	80
Zaire	60	60	60	60
Zambia	145	150	155	155
Zimbabwe	6	56	553	510
Total	4,922	4,425	5,298	5,403

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 20 (continued)
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 2/
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria	10	10	10	10
Egypt	1,015	1,050	1,088	1,080
Morocco	454	495	470	440
Sudan	500	550	550	550
Tunisia	36	40	26	30
Total	2,015	2,145	2,144	2,110
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	950	900	900	980
Iraq	12	12	12	12
Lebanon	8	20	18	25
Syria	99	99	115	115
Turkey	2,124	2,191	1,678	1,600
Total	3,193	3,222	2,723	2,732
OTHER ASIA				
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	200	233	268	300
Burma	53	55	60	60
China	8,300	6,505	6,000	6,500
India 6/	12,456	11,660	16,345	15,150
Indonesia	2,300	2,480	2,450	2,200
Japan	893	842	817	869
Malaysia	106	114	108	113
Nepal	45	45	45	45
Pakistan	2,562	3,128	3,212	3,220
Philippines	2,060	1,809	1,650	1,800
Sri Lanka	65	60	60	60
Taiwan	426	496	435	400
Thailand	3,750	3,975	5,448	5,700
Vietnam	485	430	450	450
Total	33,711	31,842	37,358	36,877
OCEANIA				
Australia	4,367	4,412	5,082	4,950
Fiji	441	458	535	500
Papua New Guinea	37	32	35	35
Total	4,845	4,902	5,652	5,485
WORLD TOTAL	112,088	109,838	115,562	118,016

1/ One-half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, and Puerto Rico cane sugar.

5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

6/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar.

Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 1992/93 – 1100; 1993/94 – 1,100; 1994/95 – 740; 1995/96 – 730.

7/ Includes all 6 republics of the Former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 21

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
NORTH AMERICA						
United States 2/						
1993/94	570	41.8	23,813	3,710	15.6	6.51
1994/95	584	49.7	29,024	4,076	14.0	6.98
1995/96 NOV	578	45.3	26,210	3,820	14.6	6.61
EUROPEAN UNION						
Austria						
1993/94	53	56.5	2,994	519	17.3	9.79
1994/95	52	49.3	2,561	438	17.1	8.42
1995/96 NOV	56	50.0	2,800	450	16.1	8.04
Belgium—Luxembourg						
1993/94	102	60.0	6,120	1,134	18.5	11.12
1994/95	101	56.7	5,729	943	16.5	9.34
1995/96 NOV	104	53.2	5,528	930	16.8	8.94
Denmark						
1993/94	66	52.9	3,492	566	16.2	8.58
1994/95	66	44.6	2,942	487	16.6	7.38
1995/96 NOV	68	51.5	3,500	500	14.3	7.35
France						
1993/94	410	62.2	25,514	4,725	18.5	11.52
1994/95	407	60.2	24,517	4,369	17.8	10.73
1995/96 NOV	428	58.6	25,100	4,600	18.3	10.75
Germany						
1993/94	530	54.0	28,606	4,736	16.6	8.94
1994/95	506	47.8	24,211	3,985	16.5	7.88
1995/96 NOV	519	50.1	26,000	4,200	16.2	8.09
Greece						
1993/94	45	60.4	2,720	308	11.3	6.84
1994/95	40	58.6	2,344	270	11.5	6.75
1995/96 NOV	42	61.9	2,600	300	11.5	7.14
Ireland						
1993/94	33	33.8	1,117	192	17.2	5.82
1994/95	36	38.6	1,390	232	16.7	6.44
1995/96 NOV	36	38.1	1,370	229	16.7	6.36
Italy						
1993/94	256	41.1	10,510	1,541	14.7	6.02
1994/95	283	42.1	11,905	1,621	13.6	5.73
1995/96 NOV	285	44.2	12,600	1,685	13.4	5.91
Netherlands						
1993/94	117	63.9	7,479	1,232	16.5	10.53
1994/95	115	53.5	6,149	1,050	17.1	9.13
1995/96 NOV	116	56.0	6,500	1,100	16.9	9.48
Portugal						
1993/94	1	37.0	37	4	10.8	4.00
1994/95	1	53.0	53	4	7.5	4.00
1995/96 NOV	2	41.0	82	4	4.9	2.00
Spain						
1993/94	170	50.7	8,622	1,333	15.5	7.84
1994/95	180	45.0	8,100	1,205	14.9	6.69
1995/96 NOV	174	45.4	7,900	1,140	14.4	6.55
United Kingdom						
1993/94	169	53.2	8,988	1,561	17.4	9.24
1994/95	170	49.2	8,360	1,373	16.4	8.08
1995/96 NOV	170	48.2	8,200	1,300	15.9	7.65

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21 (continued)
SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Total European Union						
1993/94	2,036	53.9	109,704	18,399	16.8	9.04
1994/95	2,044	49.8	101,741	16,499	16.2	8.07
1995/96 NOV	2,088	50.7	105,880	16,998	16.1	8.14
EAST EUROPE						
Albania						
1993/94	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1994/95	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1995/96 NOV	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
Bulgaria						
1993/94	10	9.0	90	10	11.1	1.00
1994/95	8	13.1	105	13	12.4	1.63
1995/96 NOV	13	10.4	135	16	11.9	1.23
Czech Republic						
1993/94	107	40.3	4,308	576	13.4	5.38
1994/95	91	35.6	3,240	420	13.0	4.62
1995/96 NOV	90	38.0	3,420	490	14.3	5.44
Hungary						
1993/94	95	23.0	2,182	273	12.5	2.87
1994/95	106	33.9	3,593	425	11.8	4.01
1995/96 NOV	120	36.7	4,400	500	11.4	4.17
Poland						
1993/94	399	39.2	15,621	2,170	13.9	5.44
1994/95	400	29.1	11,630	1,492	12.8	3.73
1995/96 NOV	384	33.9	13,000	1,790	13.8	4.66
Romania						
1993/94	91	18.1	1,651	135	8.2	1.48
1994/95	130	20.5	2,664	212	8.0	1.63
1995/96 NOV	127	22.0	2,800	228	8.1	1.80
Slovakia						
1993/94	33	34.2	1,128	151	13.4	8.9
1994/95	34	32.5	1,105	130	11.8	9.0
1995/96 NOV	33	31.8	1,050	145	13.8	9.5
Yugoslavia 3/						
1993/94	78	21.7	1,695	200	11.8	2.56
1994/95	114	28.9	3,300	340	10.3	2.98
1995/96 NOV	93	33.9	3,150	330	10.5	3.55
Total Eastern Europe						
1993/94	820	32.7	26,825	3,525	13.1	4.30
1994/95	890	29.0	25,787	3,042	11.8	3.42
1995/96 NOV	867	32.4	28,105	3,509	12.5	4.05
FSU-12						
Belarus						
1993/94	55	28.4	1,563	130	8.3	2.36
1994/95	55	19.6	1,078	90	8.3	1.64
1995/96 NOV	50	24.0	1,200	120	10.0	2.40
Kazakhstan						
1993/94	65	13.8	900	107	11.9	1.65
1994/95	55	10.9	600	60	10.0	1.09
1995/96 NOV	55	17.3	950	100	10.5	1.82

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21 (continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
FSU – 12 (CONT.)						
Kyrgyzstan						
1993/94	12	17.3	207	20	9.7	1.67
1994/95	12	9.2	110	11	10.0	0.92
1995/96 NOV	12	12.5	150	15	10.0	1.25
Moldova						
1993/94	74	30.4	2,250	200	8.9	2.70
1994/95	74	18.9	1,400	160	11.4	2.16
1995/96 NOV	74	24.3	1,800	200	11.1	2.70
Russia						
1993/94	1,333	19.1	25,468	2,700	10.6	2.03
1994/95	1,104	12.6	13,950	1,655	11.9	1.50
1995/96 NOV	1,090	17.4	19,000	1,900	10.0	1.74
Ukraine						
1993/94	1,519	22.2	33,717	4,188	12.4	2.76
1994/95	1,467	19.2	28,138	3,600	12.8	2.45
1995/96 NOV	1,420	23.2	33,000	4,000	12.1	2.82
Total FSU-12						
1993/94	3,058	21.0	64,105	7,345	11.5	2.40
1994/95	2,767	16.4	45,276	5,576	12.3	2.02
1995/96 NOV	2,701	20.8	56,100	6,335	11.3	2.35
BALTICS						
Latvia						
1993/94	15	23.3	350	35	10.0	2.33
1994/95	20	15.0	300	30	10.0	1.50
1995/96 NOV	20	15.0	300	35	11.7	1.75
Lithuania						
1993/94	30	26.3	790	75	9.5	2.50
1994/95	31	17.7	550	50	9.1	1.61
1995/96 NOV	32	26.0	832	80	9.6	2.50
Total Baltics						
1993/94	45	25.3	1,140	110	9.6	2.44
1994/95	51	16.7	850	80	9.4	1.57
1995/96 NOV	52	21.8	1,132	115	10.2	2.21
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey						
1993/94	422	36.6	15,463	2,191	14.2	5.19
1994/95	405	31.5	12,757	1,678	13.2	4.14
1995/96 NOV	310	37.1	11,500	1,600	13.9	5.16
ASIA						
China 2/						
1993/94	598	20.0	11,938	1,125	9.4	1.88
1994/95	580	21.6	12,526	1,000	8.0	1.72
1995/96 NOV	672	18.9	12,723	1,200	9.4	1.79
Japan 2/						
1993/94	70	48.4	3,388	654	19.3	9.34
1994/95	70	55.0	3,853	633	16.4	9.04
1995/96 NOV	70	52.7	3,686	682	18.5	9.74

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21 (continued)
SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Subtotal						
1993/94	7,619	279.7	256,376	37,059	14.5	4.86
1994/95	7,391	269.7	231,814	32,584	14.1	4.41
1995/96 NOV	7,338	279.7	245,336	34,259	14.0	4.67
Others						
1993/94	383	42.7	16,370	2,159	13.2	5.64
1994/95	390	42.9	16,718	2,169	13.0	5.56
1995/96 NOV	388	42.6	16,519	2,257	13.7	5.82
WORLD						
1993/94	8,002	34.1	272,746	39,218	14.4	4.90
1994/95	7,781	31.9	248,532	34,753	14.0	4.47
1995/96 NOV	7,726	33.9	261,855	36,516	13.9	4.73

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07 in the United States and 1.087 in other countries.

2/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

3/ Includes all 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 22
SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Argentina						
1993/94	230	45.7	10,500	1,080	10.3	4.70
1994/95	240	46.7	11,200	1,180	10.5	4.92
1995/96 NOV	250	54.2	13,550	1,500	11.1	6.00
Australia						
1993/94	340	94.0	31,951	4,412	13.8	12.98
1994/95	364	95.8	34,883	5,082	14.6	13.96
1995/96 NOV	373	92.4	34,458	4,950	14.4	13.27
Brazil						
1993/94	1,500	60.7	91,000	9,930	10.9	6.62
1994/95	1,750	62.9	110,000	12,400	11.3	7.09
1995/96 NOV	1,800	62.8	113,000	13,000	11.5	7.22
China 2/						
1993/94	1,088	58.4	63,553	5,380	8.5	4.94
1994/95	1,045	57.7	60,267	5,000	8.3	4.78
1995/96 NOV	1,131	59.5	67,320	5,300	7.9	4.69
Colombia						
1993/94	127	131.9	16,751	1,847	11.0	14.54
1994/95	128	132.0	16,900	2,040	12.1	15.94
1995/96 NOV	129	135.7	17,500	2,070	11.8	16.05
Cuba						
1993/94	1,150	40.0	46,000	4,000	8.7	3.48
1994/95	1,100	36.4	40,000	3,300	8.3	3.00
1995/96 NOV	1,100	38.2	42,000	4,000	9.5	3.64
Dominican Republic						
1993/94	212	34.0	7,200	580	8.1	2.74
1994/95	200	30.0	6,000	485	8.1	2.43
1995/96 NOV	210	32.4	6,800	560	8.2	2.67
Egypt 2/						
1993/94	96	93.0	8,928	950	10.6	9.90
1994/95	100	89.7	8,970	963	10.7	9.63
1995/96 NOV	102	91.2	9,300	950	10.2	9.31
Fiji						
1993/94	60	61.7	3,700	458	12.4	7.63
1994/95	60	66.7	4,000	535	13.4	8.92
1995/96 NOV	60	66.7	4,000	500	12.5	8.33
Guatemala						
1993/94	132	81.0	10,696	1,118	10.5	8.47
1994/95	150	80.0	12,000	1,275	10.6	8.50
1995/96 NOV	160	79.0	12,640	1,330	10.5	8.31

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 22 (continued)
SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
India 3/						
1993/94	1,740	67.0	116,648	11,660	10.0	6.70
1994/95	2,200	70.3	154,630	16,345	10.6	7.43
1995/96 NOV	2,250	64.9	146,000	15,150	10.4	6.73
Indonesia						
1993/94	415	79.5	33,000	2,480	7.5	5.98
1994/95	405	75.4	30,545	2,450	8.0	6.05
1995/96 NOV	375	75.2	28,200	2,200	7.8	5.87
Mauritius						
1993/94	75	70.7	5,300	604	11.4	8.05
1994/95	75	66.7	5,000	532	10.6	7.09
1995/96 NOV	75	69.3	5,200	590	11.3	7.87
Mexico						
1993/94	495	68.9	34,100	3,780	11.1	7.64
1994/95	510	78.4	40,000	4,556	11.4	8.93
1995/96 NOV	510	72.5	37,000	4,250	11.5	8.33
Pakistan 2/						
1993/94	741	46.1	34,182	3,104	9.1	4.19
1994/95	732	46.7	34,193	3,192	9.3	4.36
1995/96 NOV	722	47.1	34,000	3,200	9.4	4.43
Peru						
1993/94	51	107.2	5,469	566	10.3	11.10
1994/95	54	110.2	5,950	620	10.4	11.48
1995/96 NOV	51	107.8	5,500	570	10.4	11.18
Philippines						
1993/94	375	60.7	22,753	1,809	8.0	4.82
1994/95	376	47.9	18,000	1,650	9.2	4.39
1995/96 NOV	385	54.5	21,000	1,800	8.6	4.68
South Africa						
1993/94	266	42.3	11,244	1,243	11.1	4.67
1994/95	269	58.3	15,676	1,766	11.3	6.57
1995/96 NOV	274	59.1	16,200	1,790	11.0	6.53
Sudan						
1993/94	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
1994/95	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
1995/96 NOV	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
Swaziland						
1993/94	37	102.7	3,800	482	12.7	13.03
1994/95	37	102.7	3,800	495	13.0	13.38
1995/96 NOV	37	105.4	3,900	450	11.5	12.16

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 22 (continued)
SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
						MT/Ha
Taiwan						
1993/94	56	89.7	5,025	496	9.9	8.86
1994/95	55	81.1	4,458	435	9.8	7.91
1995/96 NOV	44	85.4	3,759	400	10.6	9.09
Thailand						
1993/94	945	39.8	37,569	3,975	10.6	4.21
1994/95	940	53.7	50,459	5,448	10.8	5.80
1995/96 NOV	980	55.1	54,000	5,700	10.6	5.82
U.S. (Hawaii) 4/						
1993/94	26	183.7	4,777	640	13.4	24.62
1994/95	19	200.5	3,810	450	11.8	23.68
1995/96 NOV	18	188.8	3,398	417	12.3	23.17
U.S. (Mainland) 2/ 5/						
1993/94	335	65.4	21,903	2,549	11.6	7.61
1994/95	331	66.2	21,899	2,623	12.0	7.92
1995/96 NOV	336	67.4	22,641	2,622	11.6	7.80
Venezuela						
1993/94	107	61.0	6,522	510	7.8	4.77
1994/95	113	60.9	6,879	530	7.7	4.69
1995/96 NOV	109	60.6	6,600	515	7.8	4.72
Zimbabwe						
1993/94	9	59.8	538	56	10.4	6.22
1994/95	35	113.1	3,960	553	14.0	15.80
1995/96 NOV	35	99.3	3,475	510	14.7	14.57
Subtotal						
1993/94	10,658	59.9	638,109	64,259	10.1	6.03
1994/95	11,338	62.5	708,479	74,455	10.5	6.57
1995/96 NOV	11,566	61.9	716,441	74,874	10.5	6.47
Others						
1993/94	1,230	55.5	68,324	6,361	9.3	5.17
1994/95	1,261	55.4	69,836	6,354	9.1	5.04
1995/96 NOV	1,280	55.8	71,457	6,626	9.3	5.18
WORLD						
1993/94	11,888	59.4	706,433	70,620	10.0	5.94
1994/95	12,599	61.8	778,315	80,809	10.4	6.41
1995/96 NOV	12,846	61.3	787,898	81,500	10.3	6.34

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.

2/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.

3/ Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar).

4/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months. Consequently, yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

5/ Does not include Puerto Rico.

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The 1995/96 raisin/sultana pack in the major commercial producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at 500,000 tons (packed-weight basis), down 13 percent from 1994/95. Significant pack reductions in the United States and Mexico are expected to offset larger packs in Greece and Turkey.

United States: After record production in 1994/95 of 360,883 tons, output in 1995/96 is projected to decline about 25 percent, to 270,000 tons. Approximately 44,000 tons (packed weight) of raisins were not produced in 1995/96 because over 10,000 hectares were put in the raisin industry diversion program, due to expected over supply. In addition, California's raisin-grapes vines produced fewer bunches this year and more raisin grapes have been diverted to wine and juice production than in the past. The first official estimate of the 1995/96 raisin pack in the United States will be released by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service on January 19, 1996.

Turkey: The 1995/96 sultana pack in Turkey is forecast at 180,000 tons, up 9 percent from 1994/95, but 10 percent less than the record 200,000-ton pack in 1993/94. Despite cold weather and minor hail damage in some growing areas during the early-spring months, raisin production in 1995/96 is forecast to increase because of a 3-percent expansion in harvested area, higher yields, and strong export demand. However, crop quality is expected to be lower than last year because of rains during August and September.

The area planted to seedless (sultana) grapes has increased steadily in recent years because of the strong export demand for raisins as well as growing domestic demand for fresh seedless grapes. In the past, the Government's high producer support prices also spurred growth. However, a policy initiated in 1994 allows support prices to be set only for grains, sugarbeets, and tobacco. In conjunction with government reforms, the role of TARIS--the quasi-government buying cooperative that supports commodity prices--is also decreasing. In 1993/94, TARIS procured approximately 97,000 tons of raisins or about 50 percent of production. This year, the procurement target

is only 25,000 tons.

Greece: The 1995/96 sultana pack is forecast at 30,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1994/95 because of favorable growing conditions and the industry's success in replacing vineyards with Phyloxera-resistant vines. If the Phyloxera Recovery Program is fully successful, production could recover to 70,000 tons by the end of the century. Total area planted to sultana-type grapes in 1995/96 is estimated at 22,500 hectares, up 2 percent from 1994/95. The target under Greece's rootstock replacement program is to boost area to 30,000 hectares within the next five to six years.

Mexico: Raisin production in 1995/96 is forecast to decrease to 20,000 tons, 13 percent below the record output of 23,000 tons in 1994/95, but double the 1993/94 pack. The downturn in 1995/96 reflects the diversion of fresh grapes to the export market in lieu of raisin production because of the peso devaluation and high international prices for table grapes.

The costs associated with producing raisins have increased significantly in Mexico as a result of the peso devaluation. During 1994/95, the cost of producing one hectare of raisins averaged approximately US\$2,478. Production costs are increasing in line with the inflation rate, which is forecast at 54 percent in 1995. Currently, the most expensive inputs are electricity, fertilizers, labor, agro-chemicals, and the interest on credit. Because all of Mexico's raisin-producing areas are irrigated, the major production cost is electricity. Reportedly, electricity costs related to irrigation have increased over 90 percent since the Government rescinded the electricity subsidy three years ago.

Southern Hemisphere: The forecast for the 1995/96 sultana pack in the Southern Hemisphere (harvested early in 1996) will be released in May 1996. The May 1995 (WAP 5-95) estimate for the 1994/95 pack has been revised downward--from 111,250 tons to 105,952 tons--because of a significant reduction in the estimate for Australia. The

1994/95 estimate for Chile remains unchanged at 35,150 tons.

Australia's 1994/95 sultana production estimate has been revised downward to 32,284 tons from the preliminary May 1995 forecast of 42,000. The downturn in the pack estimate reflects drought-reduced yields in the major growing areas combined with frosts in some areas and greater diversion of multipurpose grapes to wine production.

The 1994/95 estimate for South Africa's sultana pack has been revised to a record 38,518 tons, up 13 percent from the preliminary forecast and up 21 percent from 1993/94. The last pack that came close to this volume was produced in 1985/86 but totaled only 37,685 tons. Sufficient irrigation water and a long, hot summer proved to be an ideal combination for the 1994/95 pack.

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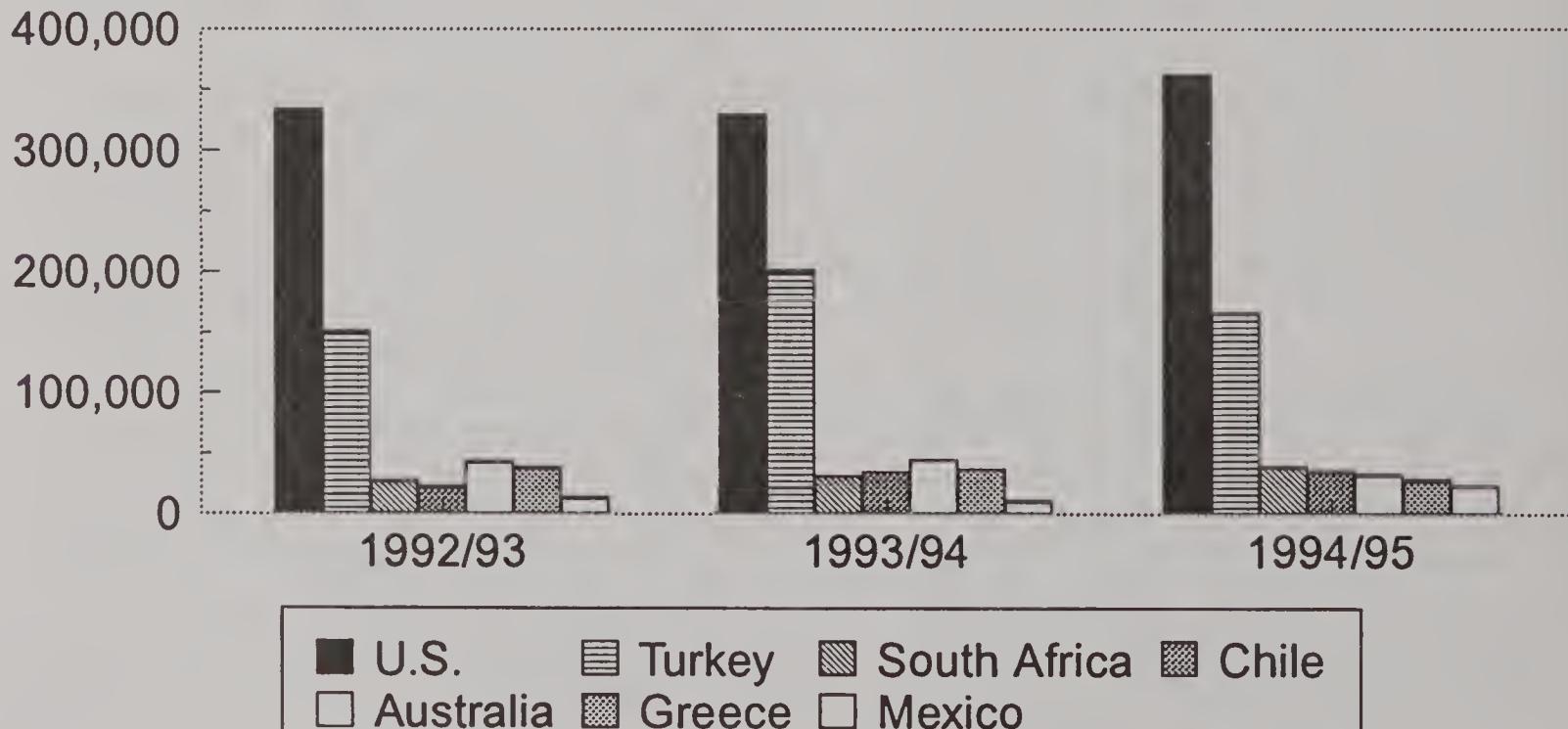
TABLE 23
RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric tons - Packed weight basis)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Greece	38,000	38,000	37,000	28,000	30,000	
Mexico	9,000	13,000	10,000	23,000	20,000	
Turkey	150,000	150,000	200,000	165,000	180,000	
United States	297,393	333,146	328,310	360,883	270,000	2/
Total	494,393	534,146	575,310	576,883	500,000	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Australia	95,807	42,634	44,783	32,284	NA	
Chile	19,500	22,000	34,950	35,150	NA	
South Africa	40,053	27,023	31,742	38,518	NA	
Total	155,360	91,657	111,475	105,952	NA	
TOTAL	649,753	625,803	686,785	682,835	NA	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Office estimate. The first USDA survey estimate of the 1995/96 raisin pack in the United States will be released on January 19, 1996, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Raisin/Sultana Production in Selected Countries
(Metric tons)



World total grain production (wheat, coarse grain, and milled rice) for 1995/96 is forecast at 1,678.7 million tons, down 81.4 million or 5 percent from the beginning of the 1990's. World corn and rice production for 1995/96 are forecast higher than the 1990/91 level, while wheat, barley, and oats output are forecast lower.

Wheat: World wheat production for 1995/96 is forecast at 534.9 million tons, up 12.7 million from last season, but down 9 percent from 1990/91. Area for 1995/96 is estimated at 216.9 million hectares, a decline of 14.5 million from the 1990/91 level. Although world wheat production is forecast above the 1994/95 level, output has been trending lower since the record 588.0 million tons achieved in 1990/91. In the United States, production has fallen from 74.3 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 59.4 million in 1995/96. The decline over the period is due to reduced area and lower yield, caused largely by generally less-than-favorable growing conditions. In the EU-15, production has fallen from 89.1 million tons in 1990/91 to the current estimate of 86.1. Area in 1995/96 is estimated to be nearly 1.5 million hectares below 5 years ago; however, yield has consistently trended higher. In Canada, production has declined from the record 32.1 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 24.5 million in 1995/96. Farmers responded to market signals by decreasing wheat area and increasing area for canola, flaxseed, and specialty crops. Generally, only average yields were achieved during this period. For China, production has increased from 98.2 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 100.0 million in 1995/96. The record production of 106.4 million tons was achieved in 1993/94. The increase in production represents an upward trend in yield that more than offset a decline in area. In the former Soviet Union (FSU-12), production has dropped dramatically from the high of 100.3 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 60.2 million in 1995/96. Wheat production in Russia dropped from 49.6 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 30.5 million in 1995/96. A decline in winter wheat area, which has been negatively affected by winterkill the last two years, more than offset an increase in spring wheat area. In general yields have trended down as economic pressures reduced input use. Also, prolonged drought conditions sharply cut yields in 1995/96. In Kazakhstan, production has fallen from 16.2 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 7.2

million this season. Area has been declining for several years as marginal land has been idled. In addition, poor weather has cut yields during the past 2 years. In Argentina, production declined from 10.9 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 8.5 million in 1995/96. The decrease can be attributed to smaller area harvested even though yield has generally been rising. In Australia, production has increased from 15.1 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 17.0 million in 1995/96. However, during this period, weather conditions have resulted in sharp fluctuations in area and output.

Corn: World corn production for 1995/96 is estimated at 501.3 million tons, down 54.1 million from last year, but up 5 percent from 1990/91. Output has been trending higher in recent years due to increases in both area and yield. In the United States, production has varied greatly during the 5-year period between 1990/91 and 1995/96. In 1990/91, production totalled 201.5 million tons, increased to a record 256.6 million in 1994/95, only to decline in 1995/96 to an estimated 187.3 million. Weather extremes and changes in ARP are the primary causes for the wide fluctuations in area and production. In the EU-15, production rose from 23.5 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 29.0 million in 1995/96. Corn area was an unusually low 23.5 million hectares in 1990/91 but have ranged between 28.3 to 30.5 million since. Yields reached a record 8 tons per hectare in 1993/94. In China, production has increased steadily from 78.9 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 108.0 million in 1995/96. Increasing demand has resulted in area expansion, while yield has benefited from the adoption of new technologies and generally favorable weather. In South Africa, production typically reflects the extreme variability in rainfall and temperature. Although production in 1990/91 was 8.3 million tons and is forecast at 9.0 million for 1995/96, corn output over the past five years ranged from a high of 12.9 million tons to a low of 3.1 million. In Argentina, production in 1990/91 was 7.6 million tons, but is forecast at 12.0 million for 1995/96. A general increase in area and improved yields due to stronger prices, greater use of fertilizers and high quality seed are responsible for the rise in production.

Rice (milled basis): World rice production for 1995/96 is estimated at 358.0 million tons,

down 2.2 million from 1994/95, but up 2 percent from 1990/91. Increasing yields from 1990/91 to 1995/96 more than offset a slight decrease in area. In the United States, production increased from 5.1 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 5.7 million in 1995/96 due to an expansion in area and improved yields. In China, production has fallen from 132.5 million tons in 1990/91 to a forecast 125.0 million in 1995/96. A slight increase in yield was more than offset by a reduction in area as producers switched to more profitable crops and agricultural land was lost to urban expansion. In India, production expanded from 74.3 million tons in 1990/91 to a forecast 79.0 million for 1995/96. The rise in output is due mainly to higher yield caused an increase in irrigated areas and adoption of new technologies. In Indonesia, a strive toward self-sufficiency has expanded area and yield slightly, thereby increasing production from 29.3 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 29.9 million in 1995/96. In Thailand, 11.3 million tons of rice were produced in 1990/91 compared to a forecast 13.9 million in 1995/96. Increased area and higher yield, especially in the second-season crop, increased output. In Vietnam, production has steadily increased from 12.4 million tons in 1990/91 to 16.0 million forecast this season. Both area and yield trended higher as the Government continues to emphasize rice production.

Barley: World barley production for 1995/96 is estimated at 147.7 million tons, down 13.4 million from last season and down 17 percent from the record 178.1 million produced in 1990/91. In the United States, barley output slipped from 9.2 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 7.9 million in 1995/96. Most of the reduction is due to lower area--1995/96 area is the smallest harvested since 1903. In the FSU-12, barley output has fallen from 50.0 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 36.6 million in 1995/96. In general, area has been relatively stable for the region; however, a decrease in area for Kazakhstan offset an increase in Russia. Yield is reduced this season due to drought. In Russia, production declined from 27.2 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 18.5 million in 1995/96. In Kazakhstan, production dropped from 8.5 million to 2.8 million during the same time frame. In Canada, production in 1990/91 totaled 13.4 million tons versus an estimated 12.9 million in 1995/96. A decrease in area caused by producers switching to other crops such as canola and field peas caused production

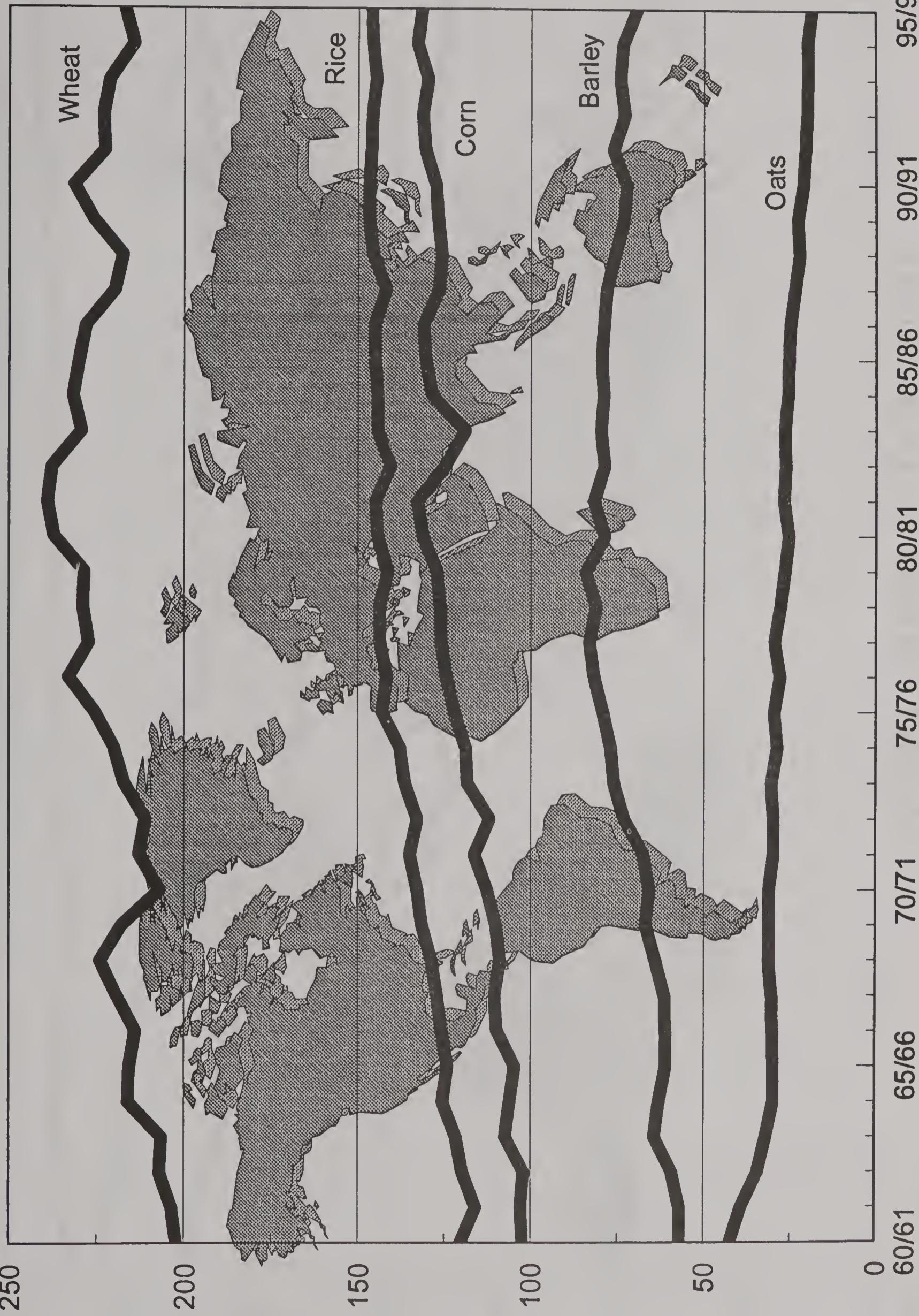
to drop during this period. In the EU-15, production in 1990/91 was 56.2 million tons compared to 44.0 million estimated for 1995/96. Over the past several years, area has been trending lower and yield has not been strong enough to prevent a decline in production. In Australia, production has increased from 4.2 million tons in 1990/91 to an estimated 5.4 million for 1995/96. With the exception of the 1994/95 drought, area has been trending higher due to strong prices.

OATS: World oat production for 1995/96 is estimated at 29.9 million tons, down 3.5 million from last year and down 24 percent from 1990/91. Falling area has driven production downward. In the United States, production was 5.2 million tons in 1990/91; however, 1995/96 output is estimated at 2.4 million as farmers may reap the smallest area on record. Production is projected to be the lowest since estimates were first made in 1866. In the FSU-12, oat production was 15.1 million tons in 1990/91 versus an estimated 11.1 million in 1995/96 due to decreasing area and lower yields. Russia, the FSU's primary producer of oats, produced 9.0 million tons in 1995/96, down from 12.3 million in 1990/91. In the EU-15, oat production in 1990/91 was 8.0 million tons compared to the 6.3 million estimated for 1995/96. Like barley, a steady decline in area due to agricultural policy more than offset yield increases. In Canada, 1990/91 oat production was 2.7 million tons, lower than the 2.9 million estimated this season. With the exception of the poor 1991/92 season, production grew to 3.6 million through 1994/95; however, in 1995/96 output is estimated to drop to 2.8 million because of lower area and yields.

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World Grain Harvested Area

CHART 1

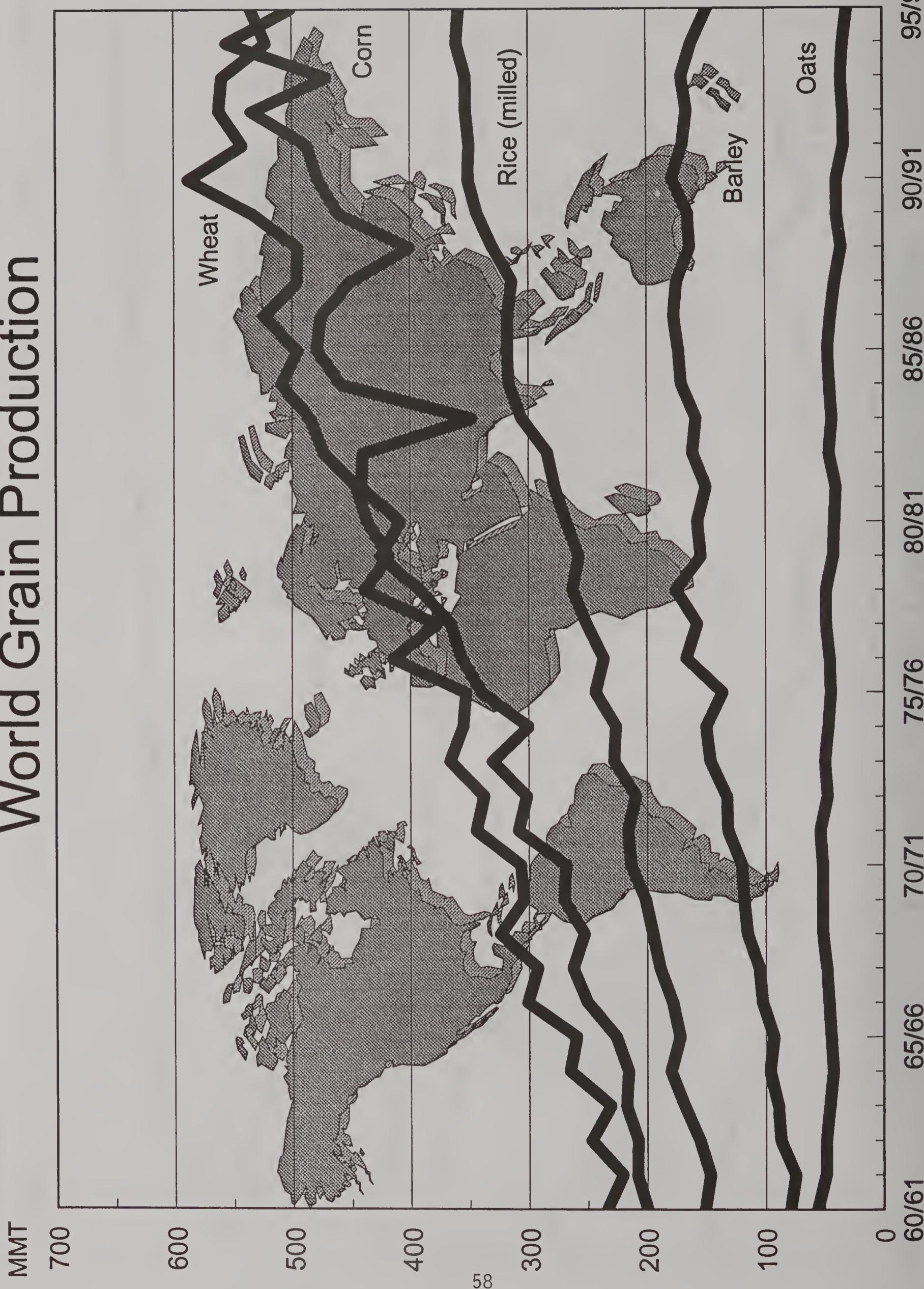


MHa
250

0 60/61 65/66 70/71 75/76 80/81 85/86 90/91 95/96

World Grain Production

CHART 2



From October 14 - 27, 1995, the specialty crops analyst for the World Agricultural Outlook Board, traveled to Brazil to investigate the situation and outlook for citrus, coffee, and sugar. Brazil is a major factor in world markets for these commodities because it is the world's largest producer and exporter of citrus products and coffee, and the second largest exporter of sugar.

Citrus

The Brazilian citrus industry has embarked on a course of dramatic changes as it faces the challenge of losing the North American market because of the resurgence of citrus production in Florida. Brazilian processors are attempting to moderate frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) supplies and lower raw material costs in the face of lower world prices for orange juice. They are determined to produce only the concentrate needed to meet market demands. Instead of looking for fruit to process, they are letting citrus growers look for buyers.

Before this year, citrus processors purchased fruit on-the-tree. Processors employed crews of laborers and arranged for picking and hauling the oranges. This year, processors are buying oranges at the factory gate. They are taking a smaller proportion of the crop, leaving more for domestic fresh market use. Fruit pickers, formerly employees of the processing companies, have formed workers' cooperatives which contract their services to growers. Since the pickers, as co-op members, are now self employed, they no longer receive social benefits such as the unemployment insurance which sustained many pickers during the off season. However, their per box fee for picking is almost double last season's fee.

Orange growers who do not have multi-year contracts with processors (the majority with about three-quarters of the fruit) are now receiving an average of about US\$1.80 per box delivered to the factory. Pick and haul averages about \$0.70, leaving \$1.10 per box on-the-tree. This price could change as the season progresses. There are no advance payments which were the norm under the old

contracts. Growers finishing off long-term contracts receive a wide range of prices with the average probably around \$2.00 on-the-tree.

The processors' new, passive fruit buying strategy is leaving a greater amount of oranges available for the domestic fresh fruit market. Supermarkets in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are selling 5 kilogram bags (30-35 oranges) for \$1.05, a very attractive price. One supermarket in Minas Gerais state was selling 5 kg. bags for \$0.63. Consumers use these oranges for squeezing juice at home. Also, for the first time in Brazil, the domestic market for processed orange juice is taking off. Several companies, mostly dairies, are producing not-from-concentrate (NFC), packaging it in 1 liter gable cartons, and distributing it through supermarkets and bakeries--mostly in the city of São Paulo. The price ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.30 per liter (\$2.85-\$4.35 per ½ gallon). Since most of the companies producing NFC are not members of the citrus exporters association (ABECitrus), the fruit used for this production (perhaps 4 million boxes) is classed as domestic market fresh fruit consumption. Another growing market for fresh oranges is in-store juicing machines. There are more than 3,000 in operation.

In July, ABECitrus forecast the 1995 São Paulo orange crop at 345 million boxes (40.8 kg. or 90 lb. each). The next forecast is scheduled for late-November. The new forecast is not likely to be higher than the July forecast and could be a little less because of small fruit sizes (because of the May-September drought which hit the fruit before it was fully formed), and a high "fruit drop" as some orchards go unpicked. This year's crop is heavy on the Valencia and Pera Natal varieties and light on the Pera Rio variety. Processing is likely to fall in the range of 220 to 250 million boxes compared to 246 million last year. Processing will approach the high end of the range only if FCOJ prices pick up by January. Processing started late because of the late bloom following the 1994 drought, and is expected to extend into February. Normally, processing is completed by early-January. The industrial yield will decline from last year's record high.

Early this year, Fundecitrus, a processor-grower organization involved mostly in plant health matters, carried out a citrus tree survey in the

commercial citrus zone of São Paulo. The zone includes a small area of western Minas Gerais state (Triangulo Mineiro), and excludes southern São Paulo. The survey found 162.7 million bearing orange trees and 43 million non-bearing trees on 22,000 commercial citrus farms (1,500 trees or more). The estimate, the first based on a survey since a 1988 estimate based on aerial photographs, showed more trees than previously calculated. It is likely that earlier tree number estimates undercounted the heavy planting of new trees in 1989, 1990, and 1991.

Beginning this season, the ABECitrus began releasing weekly inventory, production, and export statistics. These data include all São Paulo FCOJ producers except one small processor which accounts for no more than 1 percent of São Paulo output. They do not include processors in other states which account for about 2 percent of Brazilian exports. Data are reported in metric tons of 66° brix which today is the standard unit of measure for the Brazilian industry. Until recent years Brazilian FCOJ statistics were usually given in terms of 65° brix. Nowadays, practically all bulk FCOJ shipments are 66° brix. In the United States, 66° brix concentrate pays the same per ton duty as 65° brix product. In Europe, the cut off for the duty category in which FCOJ enters is 66.5° brix.

About 97 percent of Brazil's citrus processing capacity--about 330 million boxes of oranges per year--is in the state of São Paulo. In São Paulo, 11 companies operating 17 factories produce FCOJ. The two largest companies control about one-half of the processing capacity. Two medium-sized companies, the only foreign-owned processors, have about 30 percent of the capacity; and 7 small companies account for the remaining 20 percent. One small company shut its doors last year and a new entrant is now constructing a factory. Expansion of the middle tier companies and the

proliferation of small sized companies has eroded the market dominance of the two largest firms. Most fruit for processing is purchased from independent growers, but about 15 percent is harvested from processor-owned groves. Bulk storage capacity, at the factories and in the port, totals about 500,000 tons of concentrate, or about one-half of annual output. About 75 percent of exports are shipped in bulk tanker ships owned by four of the processing companies. Companies not owning ships lease space from the other firms.

During the 1980's, after freezes reduced orange crops in Florida, Brazilian citrus processors shipped as much as one-half of their exports to North America. Now that production in Florida has recovered, Brazilian processors have ceded most of the U.S. and Canadian markets to Florida. The small market that remains consists of juice for blending with lower-quality, early-season Florida production. Brazilian processors are optimistic about the European market which has increased 6 or 7 percent per year recently. The Japanese market, thought to have great potential after import quotas were removed three years ago, has been a disappointment. Exports to Japan are expected to decline this season. Brazilian exporters are not concerned about competition from the United States in third country markets. According to the Brazilian processors U.S. exporters do not have a sufficient supply of high-quality, late-season orange solids that would be demanded in export markets, nor can they match the Brazilians' modern export infrastructure.

Brazilian processors see the present period as one of temporary over supply which will last for two or three years. They have responded by paring raw material costs and limiting the amount of FCOJ produced, believing world demand will catch up with production potential within the next few years. These next few years are likely to see annual São Paulo orange production ranging between 350 and 380 million boxes per year. Some less efficient citrus farmers may be forced into other activities and some processors may go out of business. New processor-grower relationships will evolve with the advent of payment for solids and long-term participation contracts.

Coffee

The coffee area surveyed was limited to Southwest Minas Gerais state, one of Brazil's most important coffee producing regions. The area is mountainous and coffee is grown on steep hillsides that cannot be mechanized. Because of this, Brazilian coffee production is likely to slowly migrate to the Cerrados of Central West Minas Gerais and other areas suitable for mechanization. Twenty years ago, the popular varieties of coffee, Bourbon and Mundo Novo, grew to a height of 3 meters or more and were planted at an average density of 1,000 trees per hectare. Today's varieties, principally Caturra, Catuaí, and Icatu, which yield about the same amount of coffee per tree as the older varieties, grow to only 2 meters or less and are planted at an average of 5,000 trees per hectare. Farms vary in size from just a few hectares to thousands of hectares. Typical farms in the region have around 50 hectares. Most coffee farmers also raise dairy cattle.

Southwest Minas Gerais became an important coffee area after the severe frosts of 1975 took practically all of the coffee trees in the southern state of Paraná out of production. Minas Gerais is less subject to frosts than Paraná. Nevertheless, frosts occur and the 1994 frosts affected a significant portion of the region's trees. Frost damage was uneven, hitting one zone more than another, often damaging trees on the lower part of slopes while sparing those closer to the top.

In most cases where coffee trees were severely damaged by frost, farmers cut trees off at the trunk 10 or 15 centimeters above the ground. If only the top half of the tree was damaged, the top half was cut off. In some cases farmers did not prune frost-damaged trees. These trees support new growth, but it is less certain and will take longer than on pruned trees. Trees cut to the ground had one year's new growth at the time of this survey. If well cared for, they will produce a crop in 1997. Half pruned trees will produce a crop in 1996.

Sugar and Alcohol

Brazil has about 370 processing facilities to

produce sugar and/or alcohol from sugarcane. About 25 produce only sugar, 145 or so produce only alcohol, and 200 produce both sugar and alcohol. In recent years, many distilleries that had produced only alcohol have amplified their facilities to produce both alcohol and sugar. This process is continuing. Mills and distilleries produce about 85 percent of their own sugarcane. The remainder is purchased from independent growers. In 1995/96, the Center-South will produce about 80 percent of Brazil's sugarcane, with the remainder in the Northeast. The recovery of sucrose per ton of cane is 5 to 10 percent higher in the Center-South than in the Northeast. São Paulo is the most important producing state and is likely to account for close to 60 percent of Brazil's sugar output and about two-thirds of its alcohol this season.

In sugarcane mills that produce both sugar and alcohol, only one "strike" is made on the cane juice for the extraction of sugar. The remaining "rich molasses" is sent to the distillery for the production of alcohol. It is impossible to calculate the quantity of cane processed for sugar and the quantity processed for alcohol. In Brazil, recovery rates for sugar and alcohol often are combined in a measure called total recoverable sucrose (TRS, or ART in Portuguese).

Break-even costs for sugar in Brazil are thought to be equivalent to a world price of 8 to 10 cents per pound, raw value. The Brazilian Government places restrictions on sugar exports to assure domestic consumption needs, but the only restraint on imports is a tariff of 2 percent *ad valorem*. The FOB mill price in September 1995 for plantation white (cristal) direct consumption sugar, before payment of internal taxes totaling 19 or 20 percent, was equivalent to about 11.2 U.S. cents per pound. A domestic sugar contract began to trade on the São Paulo commodity exchange in May 1995.

Sugarcane production in Center-South Brazil in 1995/96 is expected to decline, but sugar production is expected to increase marginally. The harvest seasons are May-December in the Center-South and September-March in the Northeast. Alcohol production is expected to fall below last season's 12.7 billion liters, resulting in a shortfall of 500 million to 1 billion liters which will be covered by imports.

Data on sugar consumption are sparse.

Consumption increased sharply in 1994/95 in response to increased demand for beverages and processed foods following the introduction of the *Plano Real* anti-inflation plan. The plan, which has drastically slowed inflation, has caused a significant redistribution of income to lower income groups. Roughly 60 percent of Brazilian sugar consumption is in households and food service establishments and 40 percent is industrial.

In July, the Brazilian Government established a sugar export quota, free of export taxes, at 4.032 million tons, *tel quel* (TQ, as is), equivalent to about 4.3 million tons, raw value. An additional export quota of 800,000 tons, TQ subject to an export tax of 40 percent also was established. The quotas are divided among the various mills. None of the 800,000-ton quota is expected to be exported, but overall exports are expected to exceed the 4 million-ton TQ quota, with the highest estimates reaching 4.7 million tons TQ (about 5.0 million RV). The higher exports, if they occur, will come as a result of various drawback schemes involving past imports of alcohol, and legal injunctions arising from challenges to the Government's authority to limit exports. Exports for May-September 1995, *tel quel* basis, were 2.04 million tons, compared to 1.25 million in the same months last year.

The port of Santos is a bottleneck for Brazilian sugar exports. In the 1970's and 1980's most Brazilian sugar exports originated in the Northeast and were shipped from ports in that region, principally Recife and Maceió. In recent years, the growth in exports has come from the Center-South, especially São Paulo. The port of Santos does not have specialized bulk sugar loading facilities and port costs are high for both bulk and bagged sugar. About 80 to 85 percent of the port's capacity to handle sugar exports is on publicly-owned and managed wharves. One trading company has a private wharf which is used in part for sugar. The one bulk terminal on the public wharves can load about 4,000 tons per day. Bulk sugar arriving at the port in 1,000-1,100 kg. "big bags" can be loaded at the rate of about 2,300 tons per day. Direct consumption sugar in 50 kg. bags are loaded at a rate of about 2,000 tons per day if they are pre-slung, but only 750 tons per

day if they are loose. During the peak shipping period, the port loaded sugar on as many as 17 ships at one time.

Shippers have looked at alternative ports to avoid the congestion at Santos. The southern port of Paranaguá is distant from the main sugarcane growing areas of São Paulo, but it is convenient for sugar exported from southern São Paulo mills and from mills in Paraná state. Nevertheless, during the heavy shipping season, May-September 1995, Santos handled 75 percent of the sugar exported from Center-South Brazil, down only slightly from its share the previous year. Earlier this year, the government port authority at Santos sought bids from private companies for the construction of three, modern sugar loading terminals--one for bulk and two for bagged sugar. Companies with winning bids will form 20-year partnerships with the government authority. Several bids have been submitted but the results have not been announced. It would take two years to build the new terminals.

The Brazilian Government's alcohol (ethanol) alternative fuel plan has stagnated in recent years as sales of pure alcohol cars have fallen from around 95 percent of the total in the late 1980's to 2 or 3 percent currently. This year, pure alcohol cars will account for 70 to 75 percent of the use of alcohol for fuel. The remainder of the fuel alcohol will be mixed with gasoline at a 22 percent ratio. If the situation stays as it is, the demand for alcohol for fuel will decline as pure alcohol cars are retired. In addition, benefits to alcohol producers have shrunk. The government oil monopoly has transferred the burden of holding stocks of alcohol to the producers and the privatization of sugar exports has made sugar more lucrative than alcohol. Brazilians now are debating the future of the alcohol fuels program. Revitalization of the program which appears likely, could include incentives for the production and sale of pure alcohol cars and policies to rebalance the relative profitability of sugar and alcohol production.

For further information, contact Edmond Missiaen, World Agricultural Outlook Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., (202) 720-5912.

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